MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XXVI. | TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1810. | NUMBER 1299.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(TRANSLATION.)

To ALEX HAMILTON HAMILTON, Esq.

British Commissioner, &c. &c. Tranquebar.

..ORABLE SIR,

..e undersigned Natives of Tranquebar, in common with the other Inhabitants of this erritory, venture to trouble your honor with a few lines.

It has been our misfortune to learn that you are about to leave this country. When we reflect that your honor has governed us with wisdom, impartiality and benevolence and that our present comfortable state is to be attributed to your attention to our wants, we are at a loss to express our sorrow and disappointment at your early departure.

From the period of your arrival here we have always considered your honor as the friend and benefactor of our country, but since your departure is with your own, and your most respectable family's, good will, we must content ourselv.. ..th presenting our grateful thanks fo.. ..ustice and comfort we have enjoyed during your honor's administration.

Finally, we earnestly pray God almighty to give your honor and family, not only a quick and prosperous voyage to the destined place, but perfect health, long life and every happiness.

Recommending ourselves to your honors further notice and benevolence. We remain, &c. &c.

Signed by 83 of the Principals of all Classes of the Native Inhabitants of Tranquebar.

Tranquebar, 3d August, 1810.

To the Principal of the Native Inhabitants of Tranquebar.

I thank you for the sentiments you have expressed of my public conduct; but in thus acknowledging that I feel satisfied in being assured of the success of my endeavours, I must also state that you have greatly over rated my merits although not my intentions. Wherever I have been in power, my anxiety has been in a powerful degree directed to the welfare of the inhabitants and, I leave India with heart felt gratification in the assurance of my measures having uniformly succeeded.

As the best mode of ensuring the enjoyment of ease and happiness I recommend that you continue to act with becoming order and sobriety and shew every deference to the laws which govern you.

I wish you all prosperity and welfare.

(Signed) ALEX. H. HAMILTON.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1810.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr. G. K. Jessup, Examiner under the Chief Secretary to Government in the Secret, Political, and Foreign Department.

Mr. J King, do. under the Secretary to Government in the Military Department.

Ensign D. Sim to do duty under the Superintending Engineer at the Presidency.

Captain and Brevet Major Caldwell to be Senior Engineer and Surveyor on a Foreign Expedition.

Captain W. Moore of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry to proceed to England on furlough for three years.

The following Officers are appointed to the Madras Volunteer Battalion & will join the corps immediately.

Captain W. G. Waugh, Madras Eur. Regt.

Lieut. Sneyd........2d Batt. 20th N. R.
,, Johnstone.... 2d ,, 20th ,,
,, Noble..... 2d ,, 15th ,,

Lieutenent C. Johns.. ..e 19th Regi.. N. I. and Superintendant of Ta.. Repairs, is (under ..e authority of Government) appointed to do duty with the detachment of Pioneers under orders for foreign service.

Lieutenant Home of the 8th Regiment N. . will also join and do duty with the same detachm..t.

Assistant Surgeon W. Scott is appoint.. to d.. duty with the Madras Volunteer Battalion.

Notice is hereby given that until further orders, the different and several imports and duties on imports into and exports from this colony as well as other prot charges in this Island respectively payable heretofore, will continue to be levied, collected and paid in all cases heretofore, with this exception only, that the Inhabitants of this colony and all other the sujects of His Britannic Majesty navigating under the British Flag, shall have equal privileges and be equally favored as the subjects of France heretofore were.

ST. DENIS, July 1810. (Signed) R. T. FARQUHAR.

On Saturday last, arrived the Honorable Company's Cruizer Mornington, Capt Lowes, and the Hon'ble Company's Ships Alexander, Captain Younghusband, Sir Stephen Lushington, Captain John Hay, from Bombay 12th August.

PASSENGERS:

Per Mornington.—Lieut. Robertson, Bombay Artillery.

Per Alexander.—W. Mackintosh, Esq.—Lieutenant Dunn.—Lieutenant Watson,—Mr. Joseph O'Brien, for Bengal.

Per Sir Stephen Lushington.—T. Harris, Esq.—Mrs. Harris and 2 Children,—Thomas Sydenham, Esq.—Miss Gibson,—Francis Creswell, Esq.—Ensign Grojan,—Messrs. Hugh Hill, Hugh Macardle, Michael Bever, James Gallagher, Henry Gibbs, Thomas Sears, Samuel Bagshaw, Thomas Kerribly, and W. Addison.

The Overland Packets will in future be dispatched from this Presidency on the 1st instead of the 15th of every month.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures since our last.

21st August, American Ship Superior, Captain Roberts, Philadelphia, 12th May.—23d do. Ship Europa, Captain Douglas, St. Paul, 29th July.—25th, H. C. Cruizer Mornington, Captain Lowes, Bombay 12th August.—do. H. C. Ship Alexander, Captain Younghusband, from Bombay 12th August.—do. H. C. Ship Sir Stephen Lushington, Captain J. Hay, from Bombay 12th August.—Ship Resource, Captain A. Simpson, from Bombay 12th August.

DEPARTURE.—August 22, His Majesty's Ship Illustrious, Captain W. R. Broughton, on a Cruize.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At Sydney, New South Wales, Charles Hook, Esq. of Calcutta, to Miss Palmer, Sister of J Palmer, Esq. His Majesty's Commissary General.

At the same place on the 27th April last, Austin Forrest, Esq late Commander of the Ship Sydney Cove, to the amiable Miss Jemima Pott, aged 16. Immediately after the ceremony, the newly married pair set out for their beautiful seat on the banks of the Hawkesbury.

DEATH.—At Cannanore, on the 28th ultimo, Ensign George Storey of the 2d Battalion 22d Regiment N. I.—most sincerely and deservedly regretted by his Brother Officers—never was mortal more strongly endowed with every social and professional virtue.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.—At Cawnpore, on the 27th July, the Lady of Major William Geore Maxwell, of a Daughter.

At Howrah, on the 4th instant, the Lady of Robert Richardson, Esq. of a Son.

On the 2d instant, Mrs. M. Arthur, of a Son.

At Etayah, on the 22d ultimo, the Lady of Major J. L. Richardson, of a Daughter.

At Patna, on the 24th ultimo, Mrs. Lewis de Abreo, of a Daughter.

On the 24th July, at Sankarrypocoor, Mrs. Roberts wife of Mr. F. Roberts, Indigo Manufacturer, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 30th ultimo, at Ruttunpore, near Kishunghur, in his 26th year, after a lingering illness, which a long voyage to sea, had failed to remove, Captain Henry Anderson, of the 12th Native Infantry, youngest son of the late Dr. James Anderson, of Edinburgh. He was a young man of great worth, and a most gallant Officer. He had seen more hard service, than commonly falls to the lot of one of his years, which materially contributed to impair his constitution at so early a period of life, and brought on that illness, which has caused his premature death, an event attended with the deepest regret of all who knew him, and by which his country has sustained the loss of a very promising Officer.

On the 1st instant, Mr. Thomas Jones, of the Pilot Service.

ARRIVALS.—Lieutenant C. C. Johnston, 1st Bat. 19th Regt.—Surgeon T. S. Watson—Captain J. L. Jones, 2d Garrison Company at Vellore—Ensign Ward, 1st Bat. 24th Regt.—Captain J. Woodhouse, 7th Regt. N. C.—Lieut. J. Napier, 2d Bat. 15th Regt.—Ensign Fuller, 30th Regt.—Captain P. B. Man, 10th Native Regt.—Lieut. Garling, 11th Do.—Ensign R. Armstrong, 56th Foot—Capt. Dashwood, 80th Do.—Lieut. Scott, 80th Do.—Lieut. Swinton, 18th N. I.—Major T. A. Frazer, Barrack-Master Ceded District—Capt. Durand—Major Colebrook, 1st Bat. 18th Regt.—Lieut. Malandine, Cadet Company—Thomas Sydenham, Esq.—Lieut. M. F. Watson, 1st Bat. 56th Regt.—Lieut. Thos. Dunn, 65th Foot—Capt. Ainsley, 25th Light Dragoons—Lieut. Thomas Sampson, 59th Foot—A. H. Hamilton, Esq.—Surgeon F. Tait—Lieut. Beammon—Capt. M. Moncrieffe, 2d N. C.—and Tomas Harris, Esq.

DEPARTURE.—Lieutenant-Colonel Munro.

CALCUTTA TELEGRAPH—AUGUST 7.

We have been very obligingly favoured with an Isle of France Gazette, of date the 9th May 1810. This paper contains a most singular document, the proclamation of General De Caen concerning the late enterprize of the few gallant seamen belonging to the Nereide, frigate, who took a battery at the port of J..lte, & carried off the Commandant prisor.. . The prize alluded to was we believe, .. American, and the discovery of this circu.. ..ance the cause of the vessel not being carried off. This proclamation (a translation of which is given below) is highly interesting; it displays in a singular manner that peculiar grudge which the commandant of the Isle of France has embraced every opportunity of exhibiting against the British nation and their allies—and it demonstrates very evidently the apprehension which he entertains lest an attack should be meditated on the island, and the violent language he is under the necessity of using to insure resistance to such an attack, should it be in meditation.

PROCLAMATION.

In the name of the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, &c.&c.

We, Charles De Caen, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, General of division, Captain General of the French Establisments to the East of the Cape of Good Hope.

To the INHABITANTS of the Isle of France.

Inhabitants of the Isle of France! The enemy have polluted for a moment your territory; they have done more,—they have carried off the respectable commandant of the District of Savanne, whose age and infirmities disappeared from before an indefatigable zeal which emulated him for the public interest.—M. Etienne Bolger repaired to the point attacked, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it were necessary to assemble the Inhabitants of his district in order to maintain the post established for the defence of that part of the island. The intention of the enemy was to carry off a prize, anchored in the port of Jacolte; this endeavour failed.

Inhabitants of the district of Savanne! I am assured the enemy could not have had any success, had you been informed sooner of their enterprize:—for the instant that the colonists the nearest to the place of attack displayed their courage, such of the English as your blows could not reach precipitably fled to avoid death.

Inhabitants of the Isle of France! The English have sworn against you an implacable hatred; they will seize every opportunity of exercising their vengeance; they will never pardon you, since they see you during the whole of this war to walk in the footsteps of your ancestors, and to show yourselves worthy of the excellent name of Frecnmen.

It behoves, then, to render to your eternal enemies hatred for hatre.. They must be repulsed from every point where they attempt to approach. It behoves every inhabitant to be in every manner an attentive observer of the east movement of the English. It is necessary that the means which each district is able to furnish may preent to each of its neighbours a mass of mutual protectin:—so that the spirit of all may be animated in the same degree to form a body ready to crush every one who shall dare to endeavour to bring upon the soil of the Isle of France, War, burning, and devastation. It behoves us likewise, as all the subjects of the Empire, to give constant proofs of our love for the great Napolon, and to merit his paternal affection.

Isle of France, 4th May, 1810.

The Captain General, (Signed) DE CAEN.
For the Captain General, BERNARD, Sec.

The troops under orders for forei.. Service are H. M. 14th and 22d Regiments of Foot;—120 Europear Artillery and 200 Gun Lascars, and two Battalions of Sepoys of 800 m.. each, to consist of Volunteers raised at the lower stations of the Army, and to be commanded by Major Burton and Captain Lu..ley. The Artillery is to be commanded by Captain E. Graham. Major Weguelin proceeds, we are informed, as Commissary General with the expedition.—A large issue of Military stores of every description has been ordered,—together with an extensive train of Artillery, including 20 twenty-four pounders, to be embarked from this Presidency.

The Board appointed to superintend the embarkation of the troops from this Presidency consists of the following Gentlemen:—Peter Speke, Esq.; Major General Macan; Richard Becher, Esq. Lieut. Colonel Ball; Major W S. Greene; Capt. A. Campbell; Commodore Hays, Secretary to the Board; Captain Robert Scott, Marine Board.

Extract of a Letter from Futty Ghur, dated 21st July, 9 o'clock A. M.

"P. S. I open this letter to let you know of a vary odd circumstance which happened a few days ago, viz. A large ball of fire fell from the clouds, which has burnt 5 villages, destroyed the crops, and some men and women. The ball is now still to be seen: it is as hard as a stone. This happened near Shahabad, across the Ganges, about 30 miles northward from this place. I have heard nothing further about this, but a vague report."

BENGAL HURKARU,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4 1810

The latest accounts from the Court of Scindea, present a picture of anarchy and disorder, but rarely paralleled even in the annals of a Mahratta Camp. About the beginning of July, the Maharajah, with his forces, was in the neighbourhood of Ramghur, a place to the southward of Soopoor and bordering on the state of Kotah. Another revolution had taken place in his cabinet; but the new Minister, being a Mahajun of low birth, and without consideration, possessed the confidence of neither party; and, it was thought not improbable, that he thought soon follow the fate of one of his recent, predecessors, who, about twelve months ago, expiated that elevation with his life.

The corps of regular Infantry in Scindea's service, having been for a long time in a state of Mutiny, on account of the large arrears of pay due to them, a mode of satisfying their demands had at length been adopted, equally effectual and inhuman. While drawn up on parade, they were suddenly surrounded by the whole Cavalry of the army, and compelled to ground their arms. They were then plundered of every thing they possessed; those, who attempted resistance, were butchered; and the rest were turned out of camp. It is supposed, that the European Officers, who also suffered, with their men, in the general pillage, would quit altogether the Mahratta country.

Amidst all these outrages and tumults, an event had taken place in camp, which had been celebrated with great pomp and rejoicing. This was no other than the adoption of a son by the Maharajah; who, having no prospect of male issue from his own body, had selected a young lad, nearly related to the late heir apparent, who died some months ago, as the successor to the *musnud*.

At the period to which we refer, very little was known, with regard to Ameer Khan's movements. His progress towards Jaypoor had been interrupted, by a supposed difference between him and the Bhye; but the low state of his finances was most probably the real cause of the delay.

The ukhbars state, that Soojah-ul-Moolk had left Peshour, on his march towards Cabul.

BOMBAY COURIER,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1810.

The Bombay 8 per Cent. Loan was closed on the 8th instant; pursuant to notice contained in an hand bill issued for that purpose.

On Monday evening last, a splendid entertainment was given at Hormanjee Bomanjee's house by Captains Paisley and G. Sydenham and L Russell, Esq. As masks were admitted the rooms for a considerable portion of the evening, presented a scene of animated bustle peculiar to that burlesque species of entertainment. The upper room was elegantly hung round with pink cloth studded with roses of gold and decorated with festoons of flowers. The Couches were covered with cloth of a similar colour vandyked with gold. The floor was fancifully painted and the ceiling hung with sparkling lustres. The walls of the lower room in which the supper tables were spread were covered with yellow cloth with silver roses.

As it is not possible for us to do adequate justice to the different characters which appeared in the motely group by any description of the mode and manner of their performance, we shall content ourselves with simply enumerating some of the prominent masks, as they struck our observation or have been since brought to our notice.

Nicholas Hankey Smith, Esq. first appeared in the character of a Parsee Outcry man which he supported with great humour. He afterwards converted himself successively into a Seedy Calashee, a Banyan, a Goussain, an Armenian and a Persian Priest. They were all admirably sustained, but the Calashee, the Banyan and Goussain were most happily depicted in all their respective pecularities of dress, language and manner.

An Indian Durbar was successfully imitated by Capt. G. Sydenham, as the Rajah or Chief, and by some natives of distinction.

Captain Keith and M.. Handley appeared as O. P's. their dresses being covered with those

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letters. They sustained their parts to perfection and were exquisitely noisy.

Major Warren as a jew Pedlar; Capt. Sykes as a Yorkshire countryman and Mr. Falconer as a Jewess, were admirably supported.

Captain Seely as a Boatswain, distinguished himself by his zeal and activity.

Sylvester Daggerwood and his Lady were personated by Mr. Beaufort.

An old Beau by Captain Smith. Mad. Cal. and a Frenchman by Mr. W. Ashburner were excellent masks.

The Hon. Capt. Lindsay personated a Parsee.

Mr. Tanner supported successfully the various characters, of a member of the Bobbery Hunt, a Magician and Levi Soloman the Jew broker.

A Somersetshire Farmer and his Wife by Mr. Wilkins and Mr. Morris; an Old Woman and a Quaker by Captain Clarke, were good masks.

Groups of Nuns and Friars, Chinese, Ballad Singers, French peasantry and English Sailors and [illegible] contributed to enliven the motely scenery.

The sun rose on the festivity of the party, before it broke up.

English Extracts.

LONDON,—MARCH 29.

Lord Erskine has gratified the public, while he satisfied his own feelings, by an authorized declaration in the House of Commons, that so far from being a promoter of, he was not even present at the discussion of the odious measure, to exclude Gentlemen who report the Debates from their right to be called to the Bar.

The following is a return of the Sick of the Army employed in Spain and Portugal, under the command of Lieutenant General Lord Viscount Wellington, at the periods undermentioned; exclusive of the Sick of the Artillery and Engineers;

On the 25th November, 1809....8,380 men.
On the 25th December, 1809....8,782
On the 8th February, 1810....7,604

N. B. By a report from Lieutenant General Lord Viscount Wellington, it appears that on the 21st February, 900 convalescents, included in this number, had joined the Army, and that 1800 more convalescents were on the way from Elves.

The following is a return of the casualties which have taken place in the British Army, serving in Spain and Portugal, between the 31st March, 1809, and the 25th December, 1810, exclusive of the casualties which took place among the Artillery and Engineers:

Died, 4,931.—Discharged, 41.—Deserted.

Total 5,321.

The East India Orders given this year to seven Manufacturers at Norwich, are for 18,000 pieces, which are 6,000 less than the Order of the preceding year.

APRIL 5, 1810.

A Gottenburgh Mail is arrived, with German Papers to the 24th ult. It appears by an article from Constantinople of the 25th of January, that a levy of 150,000 fresh troops had been ordered to reinforce the Army of the Grand Vizier. The Russian Army, has again advanced towards Siliuria and Guirgovo.

Extracts from the Spanish Correspondence are just laid before Parliament. Upon comparing them with the official accounts of the military operations in Spain, given in the London Gazette, during the time when Lord Castlereagh was Secretary of State for the War Department, it will appear that every thing which could elucidate the distressing situation in which the British Army was left by the battle of Talavera, was carefully suppressed. This is particularly evident in the case of Sir Arthur Wellesley's Letter of the 1st of August, published in the London Gazette of the 15th. It appears from it that the gallant General was apprehensive, on commencing his retreat from Talavera, that the enemy would advance on his rear, and thus cut off his sick left behind him. This part was suppressed in the extract in the Gazette.

Among the Spanish Papers is a Letter from Mr. Frere to M. de Garay, dated August, 1809, giving the following account of the conduct of Gen. Cuesta at that time.—"Gen. Cuesta has abandoned 4000 English at Talavera, wounded in the service of Spain, and victims of his obstinacy; he having deserted, as appears from his own reports, the post which he occupied in concert with the British General, and withdrawn even his advanced parties under the command af the Duke Albuquerque, which had been pushed on to six leagues beyond Talavera without having met an enemy. This step does not appear to have been taken in concert with, or communicated to, the English General, although he was at a very short distance off, and might, consequently, if he had thought it necessary, have availed himself of the junction of the two armies by a momentary halt, to await the arrival of General Cuesta.

AMERICA.

BOSTON, FEB. 5.—On Monday, January 29th Mr Macon's Bill was again brought forward in the House of Representatives, and finally passed, by a Majority of 21 votes.

The correspondent of the New York Evening Post has the following remarks on the passage of this Bill:—

"At a late hour the question was taken by ayes and noes, and the bill passed—Ayes 73—Noes 52. And the House adjourned.

"Macon's bill has passed the House at last. The question now is, will it pass the Senate? It is my opinion that it will. I find, however, various opinions on the subject. Some think the Senate will tack a war provision on the bill; but I think not—war measures are so unpopular, that I believe they will be abandoned.

"Mr. Gardenier declared in the House this day that the country could never prosper until we had a commercial treaty with Great Britain. No one answered him on this subject.

"Mr. G. also observed, that he thought the bill a bad one—a very bad one; but he thought it better than the Non Intercourse."

If Congress hesitate about preparing for war after they have excited a war, let them dread the accumulated resentment of the nation.

If they hesitate, because they apprehend the people do not meet their wishes, we trust the death blow to war will be given by the Legislature of Massachusetts. Massachusetts has a paramount influence in controuling the movements of faction; the democrats are conscious of the extent of this influence; her decision and energy shew that she deserves this extended reputation, and we are confident to hope that [illegible] will exert it for the safety and prosperity of the nation.

Extract of a Letter from Washington, Jan. 30.

"The final question, on the question of Macon's Bill, was taken last evening and passed, 73 to 52. The debates were uncommonly animated from the Federal part of the House, No reply was made by the favourites. Quincy, Wheaton, Tallmane, Dana, and Ligermore, exhibited powers of eloquence that made some of the dastards tremble.—Gardenier closed the debate in a most powerful harangue, shewing the weakness and folly of the whole system; but as he considered this Bill preferable to the Non-intercourse, he should give his vote for it, as did Key, and four other Federalists, but they all declared, that they could not take any of the responsibility on their shoulders, as they considered the whole system as ruinous to the country.

"Macon's Bill was read the first time in the Senate this day, and is to receive a second reading to-morrow."

Restriction on Commerce.—Mr. Macon's Bill is published in the state in which it passed the House of Representatives, and extensively circulated by the promoters of it. The following is a correct abstract of the Bil, divested of all its formalities:—

BE IT ENACTED, &c.

1. The entrance of the harbour of the United States is interdicted to all public ships of Great Britain and her Dependencies, except vessels with dispatches, or in distress.

2. Not lawful to hold any intercourse to furnish supplies, &c. to the said vessels which shall have entered any harbour or waters of the United States.

3. The entrance of the harbours, &c. of the United States interdicted to all vessels sailing under the Flag of Great Britain or France.

4. Not lawful to import into the United States, in any vessel not owned only by our own Citizens, any goods from any place in Great Britain or France, or their Dependencies; nor shall it be lawful to import into the United States from any foreign port, in any vessel owned wholly by our citizens, any goods, being the produce, &c. of Great Britain or France, or their Dependencies.

5. After the 10th of April next, not lawful to import into the United States, any goods, being the produce, &c. of the British Islands, from any place other than a place in said Island; nor any goods being the produce of British dependencies, other than a place in some of the said Dependencies.—The same with respect to France and her Dependencies.

9. The President authorized, in case of either revoking their Decress, to issue his proclamation suspending, &c. the effects of this law.

11. Repeals the Act amending the Non-Intercourse Law.

FOREIGN OFFICE,—MARCH 14.

The King has been pleased to appoint James Morier, Esq. to be his Majesty's Secretary of Embassy at the Court of his Majesty the King of Persia.

WAR-OFFICE,—APRIL 3.

STAFF.—George Jenkins, Clerk, late Chaplain of Brigade at Walcheren, to be a Chaplain to the Forces; and Samuel Briscall, Clerk, late Chaplain of Brigade in Portugal, to be a Chaplain to the Forces.

To be Deputy Commissaries-General to the Forces, Assistant-Commissary John Drake, and Assistant-Commissary John Thomas Humphreys.

CONTINUATION OF THE DEBATE ON THE SCHELDT EXPEDITION.

(Continued from the Supplement of the 21st Instant.)

MARCH 26.

Lord Castlereagh having concluded,

Mr. Ponsonby rose, amidst loud cries of "*adjourn! adjourn!*" and contended that the expedition was grossly imprudent and ill planned, as it could not possibly have succeeded without a concurrence of favourable circumstances which were not to be calculated on. The opinion of the Military Officers were entirely against the expedition; and if this opinion was given in ignorance of the existing circumstances, it was the duty of Government to have informed them. As Mr. Ponsonby was proceeding in his speech, the House still expressed a strong inclination for the adjournment upon which he moved that the debate should be adjourned till to-morrow, which was agreed to.

Adjourned at Half-past Two o'Clock,

MARCH 27.

Mr. Ponsonby resumed his argument, and began by observing that the Noble Lord had stated the great object of the expedition to be the creating a diversion in favour of Austria. He had been much surprized to hear this, when he recollected the instructions to Lord Chatham, which stated in effect that the particular object of the expedition was the destruction of the Arsenal at Antwerp. His Lordship could hardly now therefore be permitted to say that this was an object secondary to the chief one, of giving assistance to Austria. His Lordship had said that he had called for the military opinions not to determine as to the expediency or inexpediency of the expedition; but, to assist him in making up his mind as to the best means of carrying it into execution. Did he mean to say, that he asked for the military opinions in order to judge whether he should send out the expedition or not? He understood from his gesture, that he had called for them with that view. Then why had the Noble Lord decided in opposition to these opinions? But the Noble Lord contended that he was not to be bound by such opinions, and illustrated this by saying that though one might receive an opinion from a lawyer, that the title deeds of an estate were bad, he would probably next morning, purchase the estate. But thought the Noble Lord had sent out an expedition in opposition to the opinions of General Officers, he was much too prudent to buy an estate with the opinion of counsel that the title deeds were bad. But the Noble Lord had argued that Government was not bound by the opinions of military Officers. True—they might act on their own responsibility—but then they were bound to use their discretion with common sense; and though they were not bound by military opinions, yet if they did think it right to act in opposition to them, they were the more deeply responsible. These were all the written opinions which the Noble Lord had called for, so that he had nothing to produce in his favour, or to set against those which tended so strongly to discourage the undertaking. The Noble Lord had been pleased to blame his Noble Friend for closing his evidence without producing General Brownrigg; but his Noble Friend had several times called for General Brownrigg, who had excused himself on the ground of indisposition. But the Noble Lord himself had produced him, and what was the justification drawn from his evidence? Why, he had said, that if the expedition had arrived at Santyliet, on the 3d August, it might have succeeded in the ulterior objects. But this he founded on no naval or military authority, but confessed, that it was merely an inference of his own from casual conversations with military and naval officers. But the Noble Lord himself had fixed no period for the arrival of the armament at Santyliet, and it must occur to every one that the course of defence adopted tended to implicate the Commanding Officers. But the Noble Lord was at Deal at the sailing of the expedition, and knew perfectly well that it was impossible it could have arrived at Santyliet on the 3d of August. The last division was not telegraphed to sail till that very 3d of August; on which day they ought, according to General Brownrigg, to have been at Santyliet, in order to afford any reasonable hope of success.

But the Noble Lord had favoured the House by long citations of the case of Sir John Moordant's Expedition against Rochefort, in which he more than insinuates a comparison between that and the Expedition to the Scheldt. Lord Chatham, the great Lord Chatham, was in that case the War Minister, and failed. The Noble Lord, was now the War Minister, and also failed. There was, however, some little difference between the two men. Lord Chatham stood at least as high in the opinion of the country as the Noble Lord. Lord Chatham had pretensions to the confidence of the people—which the Noble Lord would be scarcely hardy enough to think himself entitled to. Lord Chatham as a War Minister, had been rather more successful than the Noble Lord, and with respect to talents, there might be those who thought that Lord Chatham would not suffer by a comparison even with the Noble Lord. But to what end had the Noble Lord cited the solitary instance of Lord Chatham's failure? Why select that only instance? Why not look for some of the many instances in which he had succeeded? though it was to be admitted, that the comparison of a case of failure with any measure of the Noble Lord's, was the best way to make the comparison itself more apt, and thus perhaps it was intended to be argued. Sir John Mordaunt was sent against Rochefort, and failed—Antwerp is circustanced like Rochefort therefore we sent an expedition to Antwerp, and failed likewise. But there was some difference in the amount of force employed in both. Lord Chatham, in the expedition against Rochefort, did not send out above 8 or 10,000 men. He did not risk a whole army; he did not expose the last army of England to inevitable destruction.

In the course of the commentaries of the Noble Lord upon the evidence, he stated that that of General Brownrigg was the most material that appeared, and that it placed the merits of the expedition in a clearer point of view than that of any other witness. Let them now refer to that evidence. The Noble Lord would not dispute the authenticity of the papers drawn up by General Brownrigg, in his official capacity as Quarter-Master General. The Noble Lord would admit the authenticity of the paper submitted by General Brownrigg to the Lieutenant-General of the army at Bathz, on the 27th of August. Here Mr. Ponsonby read at length the Journal of the Army, and compared different passages with the evidence of General Brownrigg: that Officer had affirmed, that if the army had reached Santyliet by the 3d of August, the ulterior objects of the expedition need not have been abandoned; but it appeared from the papers before them, that on that very day they had received intelligence, that the enemy's fleet were distinctly seen lying at Antwerp. On the 4th of August, the ships had got up between the citadel and the town. It appeared too, that such was their information that they did not know in what part of the town the naval arsenals were situated—neither was it then known that those arsenals were protected by the guns from the citadel. On the 8th of August, the day before that on which it had been said, that the army might have reached Antwerp, and opened a fire upon it—on that day intelligence was received of a considerable increase of force, so that were the accounts or even half of them true, had they been supposed from Santyliet on [illegible] subsequent arrival at Antwerp, instead of the defenceless state that it was expected to be found in, they would have found it strong, & [illegible] defended. The Noble Lord had spoke of the enemy's troops, which we would then have had to contend with; but did the Noble Lord forget what undisciplined troops might effect when under the cover of town walls, fortresses and batteries, even against veteran troops? Did the Noble Lord forget the striking instances of this afforded in the course of the Spanish resistance against the French? In the field, the armies of Spain were unable to make any effectual contest, but under the walls of Saragossa and Gerona, the mere peasantry were for a time invincible. On the 10th of August they had information that the King of Holland had reached Bergen op Zoom, and that there were near Antwerp and the neighbouring cantonments an army amounting to 26,000 men, all, or the greater part of whom were said to be French. But what said the journal of the 14th of August?—That the Commander in Chief had received communications from two most confidential quarters, confirming the truth of all the preceding intelligence received from the 3d down to the 14th, respecting the force of the enemy and the strength of Antwerp. On the 18th and 19th, they got accounts of the state of Lillo and Liefkenshoek. But the Noble Lord might say all this was information given to the Commanders, but we the Government had different information, and upon that we acted. To recur, then, to the Noble Lord's own information. And here, in the first place, it was to be remarked, that the persons giving the information were not military—in the next place it was to be observed, that the citadel of Antwerp which was said to be so weak, and concerning which the Government pretended to so much information, that there was in their own secret evidence proof that they could not know the state of that citadel; none but military men were allowed to go into the citadel—with so much care and caution was it looked to by the French. Then what was the information with respect to Lillo and Liefkenshoek? With respect to the former, Fort Lillo, it appeared to be in a strong state of defence, with guns mounted and palisades. The other fort, Leifkenshoek, is opposite to it. Of the two the scite of Lillo appeared to be the most elevated. The informant did not believe it to be bomb proof.—[illegible] Lord's own spy had told him that Lillo was in a strong state of defence. But there was other information. It appeared from this, that on the 1st of August troops were marching to Antwerp from all quarters, though none had as yet arrived there. It appeared also, that on the 5th of August the garrison of Antwerp consisted of 5000 men, being conscripts, douanines and volunteers. On the 5th and 6th troops from Calais and Boulogne were marching to Cadsand and Breskins. On the 9th August there were at Breda and Bergen-op-Zoom, from 5,000 to 6,000 Dutch troops, and on the 11th, at Breda, Bergen op-Zoom, Antwerp and its vicinity, and Cadsand, there were 26,000 troops, exclusive of the garrison of Flushing. The head-quarters were at Roxertal, and the army was commanded by the King of Holland in person. Now all this, it was to be recollected, came from the Noble Lord's own spy. His own spy told him that there were 20,000 troops in the vicinity on the 11th August, and those 26,000 exclusive of the garrison of Flushing. This was the species of encouraging information which the Noble Lord had received from his own spy. *(Here, here!)* Not a single officer or engineer who had given his opinion upon the remote practicability of the expedition, who did not found his opinion upon the most qualified provision of every thing turning out favourable; and indeed the Noble Lord seemed inclined to limit the provision still more by arguing, that the expedition must have been successful, if it had no obstacles to contend with, either as to the elements, or the enemy. *(A laugh.)* With regard to the naval part of the expedition, the Noble Lord at the head of the Admiralty seemed to be as provident as the Noble Lord himself. His opinion given in the secret information respecting the navigation of the Scheldt, had been treated with the same care and attention that distinguished all the other proceedings of his Lordship. It stated, that the passage from the Downs to Bathz might be effected in forty-eight hours, but upon the condition of the most favourable circumstances; and that to effect this passage with expedition and safety, it was necessary that there should be a pilot in every line of battle ship and frigate; the other mode of securing the safe passage of the ships was, that of having the channel buoyed, now, with respect to the buoys, there was not one, and as to the number of pilots, there was but one for the whole fleet.

He now came to the period in the expedition when the army was assembled at Bathz; and first, he would beg the attention of the House while he read to them, at greater length than he wished, the paper addressed by General Brownrigg to the General Officers at Bathz. It began by stating, that—

The armament having arrived at the Point, from whence further arrangements are to be made for carrying into effect the ulterior object of the expedition; and various important considerations combining to call for an immediate determination.—How far that object can be obtained with the means in our power, it becomes necessary to detail these means and to advert to circumstances which have ensued from the commencement of the undertaking.

"And first, it may be premised, that according to the original plan of operations, it was intended that a division of the army should be landed on Cadsand, and by that means secure to our fleet an entrance into the West Scheldt, and prevent succours being thrown into Flushing; thus effectually blockading the fortress by sea, while the army which disembarked on the North side of Walcheren, completed the investment on the land side. The landing on Cadsand became impracticable from the tempestuous state of the weather, the force of the enemy, and from a deficiency in means to debark at once a body of troops capable of contending with the numbers there was every reason to suppose would be prepared to dispute a landing."

Here thus it appeared that the force of the enemy, and our comparative inefficiency to contend with their increasing numbers. The state of Cadsand was here given, and it would be here recollected, that General Brownrigg, in his evidence, distinctly acquitted Lord Huntley of not having acted right, and distinctly stated, that in similar circumstances he himself would, have acted in the same way. Where then lay the fault but with the planners? He then goes on to say that.—

"These circumstances, which it was not possible to controul, gave the enemy the opportunity of largely augmenting his garrison of Flushing, which, together with the nature of the ground on which the attack was to be carried on, rendered still more difficult from the extensive powers of inundation in the enemy's hands, protracted the reduction of the place to fifteen days from the period of our appearing before it; notwithstanding the unremitting exertions of the navy and troops engaged in the operation. With these uncontrolable obstacle to contend with, the prospect soon vanished of being able by a rapid and simultaneous effort, to carry the object of the Expedition to its ultimate extent, and which could alone insure the complete success of the enterprize. The enemy having for some days enjoyed an uninterrupted communication with Cadsand, and having by this means more than doubled his force, led to the necessity of adding to the besieging

[...] portion of the force destined to proceed by [the S]cheldt to t[he] more distant points of attack; [rend]ered that force unavoidable for that object, un[til we] became possessed of Flushing.

[H]aving thus stated the actual circumstances under [which] the armament has arrived in its present situation, [we] must next consider what we have yet to accomplish, and the force likely to be opposed to us.

The strength of the enemy by concurring intelligence, appears to be nearly as follows:—

[...]n Zoom	6,000
" [...]feda	2,000
" [Can]tonned between [Berg]en-op-Zoom and Antwerp	15,000
" [I]n Antwerp	11,000
" [O]n the left Bank of the Scheldt	3,000
" [O]n Tholen	500
" Total	35,500

A[nd] thus we had it in evidence that the enemy's force at that [time a]ppeared from concurring intelligence to amount to 3[5,500] men. He (Mr. Ponsonby) would not here ask whether [th]is account was or was not exaggerated, General Brownrigg, had since reduced it to 20,000: but had there been but twenty thousand, they would, in such circumstances, be as formidable as fifty. The success upon Antwerp depended upon celerity of movement—that celerity upon effective co-operation on the part of the Navy, and that co-operation on the reduction of the forts of Lillo, and Leifkenshoeik. Upon the first of August, the enemy's fleet was above the boom at Lillo, and the general opinion was, that boom could not be forced. But the statement went on to [say] that.

" Our total numbers, including Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry, amounts to about 30,000 effective; of which 6000 are left in Walcheren, and 2000 must necessarily be left in South Beveland, giving a disposable force of only 22,000 men for the siege of Antwerp, and the other operations connected with it.

So that 20,000, to say nothing of the casualties of sickness, were to advance to the siege of Antwerp, and to contend with 35,500 men. The House will observe, however, the mode of the siege as recommended in the following passage:—

" In proceeding to the siege of Antwerp, it would no doubt b[e ...] the plan of operations, to accommodate it as far as possible to obtain the co-operation of our naval means, without which, the enterprize would be clogged with the difficulty of transporting by land from the point of debarkation, through an enemy's country, all the ordnance, stores and entrenching tools, necessary to undertake the siege of a considerable place, and to provide the means of sub[sistence f]or which we could not well command the re[sources of] the country beyond the reach of our arms; [and] it would be a considerable increase of these difficulties to collect if they can be had, or to transport if they be prepared, the vast quantities of platforms, fascines and gabions required for such a siege.

The plan by which only the co-operation of our naval force can be obtained would be by the reduction of Lillo and Lefkensboeik, and the complete investment of Antwerp on both banks of the river.

From this it appeared, that nothing less than the complete investment of Antwerp could be effectual. Such was the language of the General who had talked of taking Antwerp by bombardment. One would almost be led to doubt upon referring to this paper, if the writer of it was the same Gentleman who had given his evidence at their Bar. The Noble Lord had said, the expedition had not been fairly tried. In what respect? Did he mean to say, that the execution had defeated the plan? Were the Generals wrong in retreating? Would the Noble Lord have had them, even after General Brownrigg's paper of the 26th of August, have gone forward; or if he admitted that nothing could have been done after that period, he called upon the Noble Lord to state, what error in the execution was the cause of nothing having been done before it? Why not openly state to his Majesty—to that House, where and how his plans had been abused, or discomfited?—And if the Noble Lord felt that such was the fact, why did he not move a censure upon those men who had refused inquiry into the causes of the failure of that expedition? But with respect to Austria—Austria required no such exertion upon our parts, neither as to number nor as to place. He could not help adverting here to the manner of expression, to the general tone in which the Noble Lord had last night conducted his defence. The Noble Lord seemed as if he had performed some great service to the country, and was in other parts so gay, airy, and lightsome, as if he was enjoying some pleasant entertainment; and that too while he was answering to the Representatives of his insulted and injured country for the many thousand of his countrymen whom his wild fantastic experiments at expeditions had buried in a foreign grave. Men, no doubt, differed very much; but he did not think that any other man, so circumstanced, could have spoken upon the subject without real agony of mind.

But the Noble Lord could be calm, could be even gay, and at his ease, though he had done this in opposition to the spirit of all the opinions he had consulted. Sir Home Popham in vain pressed for dispatch, and threatened the Noble Loard of the Admiralty with the dreadful consequences of delay, in having to contend with the most serious of obstacles—the elements: but the Noble Lord knew better. "Go on, Sir Home—only go, and I dare say you will do very well." *(A laugh.)* Another ground, as stated by the Noble Lord, was that of raising the character of the army—to raise higher the military character. Did the Noble Lord find that character so fallen and degraded, that it became expedient to throw away the lives of a great army in order to restore it? This was indeed a compliment to our military means! but if that expedition had found their character high, had it by its own virtue worked that character higher? Where had we met the enemy upon equal terms and not been conquerors? But were we a herd of the veriest cowards, common humanity should have prevented him from such a cruel experiment. Nelson and the fights of Aboukir and Copenhagen had been introduced. Why, what similarity was there between that Hero and the Commander in Chief of the late exped[itio]n, whom the Noble Lord selected for celerity, sa[gaci]ty and dispatch. The Noble Lord thought he was [illegible] a rock; he called for acquittal from the justice [of th]e House. He (Mr. Ponsonby) called also upon the justice of the House. He asked them if they would say that the Noble Lo[rd] was not responsible for its failure? But the Noble Lord had indeed reason to calculate liberally upon the [len]ity of the House. They had often pardoned his offences, only to repeat the exercise of their forgive[ness]. He was either wrong or he was right—if right, w[h]y that in[illegible] intrigue amongst his colleagues, in which even his near associates took a part. Why did they all agree that he was incompetent to the situation which he held? Why did they agree that he should stay in office till the termination of the expedition, he himself had planned—then to be turned out, whether that expedition failed or succeeded? He (Mr. P.) believed that they were anxious to send out the expedition, in order to send out the Noble Lord. They were so anxious to get rid of him, that they suffered him to plan what they were conscious must fail, but which failure would relieve them of the Noble Lord.

The House then would now pause, and retrace the mischievous effect of their own misjudged lenity towards the Noble Lord, and the set of men who have been so long abusing it. This conduct of that House was one of the most powerful causes of the late calamitous expedition. They had now the consequences of their weak indulgence in the incorrigible fatuity of a set of men, who thought that because they were tolerated they were approved. Unfeeling from habit, bold from ignorance, and confident from impunity, they grew more hardy as they became more criminal. Let the House assert its dignity, by wresting from them the means of doing mischief. They had heard of libellers within and without those walls—Let the House be but true to itself, and to the country, and such conduct would be the most satisfactory answer to all such [ch]arges.

General Craufurd thought that to such a question as th[e p]resent, which regarded the policy of an expedition, the presumption must be in favour of Government, for this reason, that they must be in possession of more accurate information on *(A laugh)*—accurate in comparison with the information of those who opposed them. As to the allegation that the North of Germany would have been a proper object of diversion, he could not agree in it. Though we were to support our allies, it was not necessary that we should surrender ourselves to them at discretion and, adopt their suggestions in opposition, to our own deliberate judgment. He could answer, from his own experience that the suggestions of allies, in this respect were not always the best. If we had sent a few troops to the North of Germany, where a temporary insurrection might, thereby, have been raised, what would this be, but exposing the unfortunate people to the rage of the tyrant, and leaving them, in the long run, to murder and cruelty of the worst kind. This would be the most famous Machiavelian policy. Austria, however, having thrown away any chance of Russia joining her in the contest, we could no where march an army where they would not be ultimately exposed to the whole force of the French Ruler. Suppose, even, we had had confidence in the perseverance of Austria, there was not a spot where we could land and have a depot and place of retreat. In these circumstances, co-operation in Germany was out of the question. If an army could have been sent to Cadiz, there we might have acted with effect; but there our assistance was not desired at the time. The naval arsenals in the Scheldt, he did maintain, were more formidable against us, in case of invasion, in the hands of the Ruler of France, than all his other vast and abounded resources. A bason had been constructing at Antwerp for the accommodation of 50 sail of the line, and to what bounds this might be carried, it was impossible to conceive, there being no bounds whatever to the resources which this river poured in from every quarter. In frost, only 20 sail, it was understood, could be accommodated, but what was the importance even of this? We must have twenty sail watching them at Yarmouth, and 20 more at Deal, and yet there was a possibility of their getting out by coming to leeward. It might even be in the power of so extraordinary a man as the person to whom we were now opposed was known to be, to increase the 50 to 100 sail. He could not transport his immense Boulogne flotilla to our shores only from want of men of war to protect them. Let the House look, then, to the use to which this armament in the Scheldt might at one time be employed, when joined by another from Holland, in effecting a landing on the eastern coast of this country. Our enemy knew too well to make an attempt at the invasion of England without such a force as must ensure success. He was aware that he must use immensely formidable means. This he never could do, while the Continent remained a check on his actions. This was no longer the case, and he would now be at leisure to turn his mind to the invasion of England in reality. The Scheldt was one of the most formidable engines for enabling him to accomplish this object, one indeed, without which, he never could attempt it with any prospect of success. Who then would say, that this was an expedition not called for? That it was not one of the greatest national importance? This was, in fact, the only part where we could make a diversion in favour of the common cause, and the appearance of part of our army in our enemy's country, at that moment, could not fail to have been most embarrassing to him.—He hoped he had thus pretty clearly proved the policy of the expedition. *(A laugh!)* He had done so as far as his shattered brain would allow. *(Hear! hear!)*. He then proceeded to shew that the expedition was even expedient. In doing so, he commented on the opinions of the Officers who had been consulted previous to the expedition, and contended that none of them bore out the criminality of Ministers in undertaking the expedition. Intelligence had also been received that the works of Antwerp were in a defective state, and that the troops were extremely few in number. This had since been met by counter intelligence, but the rectified statement seemed to be false. It appeared that there were not 30,000 in all, including Seamen, and yet they had been told that in ten days the enemy would have against them 40,000 men in arms. If they were entitled to count the men taken from their ships, we were equally entitled to count our Seamen, who would more than double theirs. He contended, therefore, that it was in evidence that the Intelligence received by Government was correct, and that Government was justified in undertaking the expedition, expecting, as had been positively stated to them, that the wind and weather, at that season, were almost uniformly favourable; and it appeared in evidence, that to find wind and weather such as the British had experienced, it was unusual indeed. Thus were Ministers completely justified in undertaking the operation. He should shew, however, the practicability, as well as possibility of accomplishing the undertaking; and that Ministers acted with the greatest propriety in adopting the grand line of policy pursued by them on this occasion. The instructions as to the diversions of different corps, in the first place he could easily reconcile with the possibility of carrying a sufficient force to the ulterior destination. The great point to be kept in view by a Commander, where he had distinct operations to carry on was, always to take as much to the ulterior destination as the first service in which he had been engaged would permit. That Cadsand might have been taken had they gone up the Weiling Passage, by the division of Marquis Huntley, he was confident, and the whole of Flushing might have been taken possession of by 7000 men. By destroying the means of Cadsand communicating with Flushing, the division which had taken possession of it, might have departed, without leaving a man behind, proceeded up the Scheldt, and been disposable for the occupation of Santyliet. If the Hon. Gentleman had been able to take a part in military transactions, he would have undertaken to have conquered Flushing with 6000 men, and would have answered with his head for the success. Leifkenshoeik might be taken in the same manner in three days. Thence they would proceed against Lillo, and take it too. If things might not be done as he had now stated, he would consent that any military reputation he ever had should be blasted for ever.

It might be asked, what would be done with South Beveland? To this he answered, that the batteries might have been taken in a few hours, by the boats belonging to the Ships. Then they would proceed to Bathz, which might be taken within the same time General Hope had employed in that service. Having taken Lillo and Leifkenshoeik, and opened the Scheldt to the Navy, he should then have looked to a combined operation. It was in evidence, that the Officers employed in the expedition would have engaged to have opened a fire on Antwerp, from 30 guns, within ten days after landing. He would not be satisfied with this, but would have combined with it an opening on their glacirs. With the assistance of guns from the ships, he would have engaged in this manner, within 15 days, to have made a breach on their glacier, which would, he was convinced, as was almost uniformly the case, have ended in the immediate surrender of the town, rather than encounter the horrors practised by an outrageous soldiery. As to the force which he would have been able to bring to this service, of 38,000 men arrived in the Scheldt, 7000 being left in Flushing, 2000 at South Beveland, 2000 at Santyliet, and 7000 at Lillo, and Leifkenshoeik, there would remain 20,000, which we would divide in the following manner—2000, with a body of seamen, &c. for carrying on the siege, and 12,000 to cover the operations. With that force, he pledged himself that he would have effected the object. As to the Garrison of Antwerp, their only chance to secure themselves would be by remaining with their covering. They would then proceed to Breda and Bengen-op-Zoom, which they would also attack, and which, by God, they would also be able to take *(Order, order! and a laugh)*. These, he pledged himself, might be done, had it not been for the accidents of wind and weather.

He next adverted to the argument advanced against the detention of the Island of Walcheren, and thought feeling with deep regret for the valuable lives which had been lost, still he contended that Ministers if they had hastily abandoned such a posi[ti]on, which neutralized their Naval force in the Sch[eldt], it would have been deserving of the highest censur[e]. Many were the instances where it was proved t[hat] the visitation of even the most pestilential sickne[ss] was not considered a justifiable ground for the evacuation of an important possession. When Gibraltar was visited with the plague, did the Government of that day issue orders for withdrawing its garrison? On the contrary, reinforcements were sent out during the progress and continuance of the malady, and even General Fox was at that particular period sent out to take the command of that fortress. The same course was observed when during the last War, St. Domingo was afflicted with a most malignant fever. From the evidence [be]fore the House it was discernible, that if blame was merited, and he believed it was, it ought to rest with those in the medical department, who did not take steps to procure those palliatives which might have checked the inveteracy of the disease. After many other observations upon the evidence, the Honourable General concluded with moving, as an amendment, that after the word, "that" all the rest of the original Resolution should be left out and the following two substituted;—

That this House, taking into consideration the extreme importance of destroying the extensive and increasing naval means and arsenals in the Scheldt, where a considerable navy has been already constructed, which was proving with great rapidity, and to a formidable extent and, also taking into consideration the expedieney of making a diversion in favor of Austria in the critical state of the war on the Continent, at the period of the undertaking of the expedition. Considering also the probability of success arising from the reduced s[tat]e of the forces in the neighbourhood of the Sche[ldt], is of opinion that his Majesty's Ministers were ju[sti]fied in applying the naval and military means in a manner which combined a great national object with the prospect of affording essential assistance to our allies in advising the undertaking of the expedition, notwithstanding the difficulties with which it seemed to be attended—difficulties which have appeared to the House to have been increased to a degree not to be provided against by a state of wind and weather altogether unusual at that season of the year, which was most unfavourable to the projected operations.

That this House sees with the deepest regret the loss of valuable lives, which by the diseases ot the climate has been occasioned in that unhealthy situation, yet taking into consideration the great and acknowledged importance of the Island as a naval station, and the necessity of rendering it in case of its being abandoned, as little available to the enemy as possible; and also taking into consideration the state of the negociations between Austria and France, and the grounds possessed by Ministers of renewing hostilities, that the retention of the Island of Walcheren was likely to effect both these objects; and considering also the time which must necessarily elapse under any circumstances before the Island could be evacuated the House is opinion, that no blame can be attributed to his Majesty's Ministers for not having at an earlier period ordered the evacuation to take place.

Mr. Herbert, and Mr. Marryat, spoke in favor of Ministers.

The cry of *Adjourn!* being very general, the debate was adjourned until this day.

Adjourned at Half past Two.

MARCH 28.

DEBATE ON THE EXPEDIT[I]ON.

General Tarleton, supported the Resol[ut]ions.

Mr. Rose, opposed them,

Lord Francis Osborne, and Lord George Grenville, also supported the Resolutions,

Mr. W. Fitzgerald, supported the amendment,

Mr. Grattan, supported them the Resolutions,

Mr. Canning observed his Hon. Friend had concluded by expressing his opinion, that the calamities brought on the country should be visited on the heads of those by whom it was planned. He rose not only to speak in itis justification, but to prove that Ministers in planning it, were actuated by motives arising from a just sense of public duty: such as he would say, if he were not a party concerned, entitled them to the approbation of the country; such as might well be recommended to their successors, and such as no Administration would blush for cherishing. He would not consider it as an insulated question, but as a part of that system which had been pursued throughout the present war, in the prosecution of which we had a double interest, first to preserve other nations fromghe domination of France, and secondly, to preserve our own integrity. To prove the great interest we had in the latter case needed no argument; but he contended it was equally our duty to do the former. Standing high as we do among the nations of Europe, it was incumbent upon England to assist weaker nations against oppression, not only as far as we could do so consistently with our own interests, but as far as our doing so was not absolutely inconsistent with our own security. Throughout the war it had been our constant practice to avail ourselves of the spirit of resistance manifested by other nations against the encroachments of France, and constantly to fly to the succour of those who were assailed by her ambition. It was much to be l[a]mented that the course of war had been such, that we might shortly have to contend single handed, not only against the ambitious Ruler of France, but also against those powers to whom our assistance, had been extended, who ranged on his side in consequence of his successes while their hearts were for us, might be compelled to raise their hands against us. We ought never to lose sight of the policy of making all the powers of the continent feel their in terest separated from those of France; and he desired that the expedition to the Scheldt might be considered as intended to lay the foundation of such a separation. It did not originate in the Austrian war, nor did the expedition to the Scheldt originate with the present Government; it had been contemplated by several successive Administrations, and never was there so urgent an occasion for such an expedition as at that period at which the late armament was fitted out. He hoped Gentleman opposite would not think he wished to recriminate any censure they might have bestowed on the enterprize, when he stated that such a one had not always been disapproved of on that side of the House. It was far from him so to recriminate as he thought the object laudable, and the policy wise which, dictated such an effort. The Noble Lord he had succeeded in the office he had lately the honor to hold, whose ability and zeal could not be doubted by any one, had, on his leaving that House (in a debate which through some circumstance, he believed, had never been made public), strongly recommended such an expedition to the successors of the Administration of which he formed a part. He had the authority of that Noble Lord for such an enterprize at that time, and what was then the strength of Antwerp compared to its persent state? Of what importance was it then to what it is now? what had we then to apprehend from its strength to what we have now from the increased developement of the ideas of of Bonaparte, when circumstances which might be considered as a foreboding of what he would attempt, imperiously called on as to check, if possible, the growing power of his navy. He said, we were called upon to attempt this from a principle of economy; that economy which would enable us to dispense with the services of fleets at Yarmouth, and in the Downs, and permit them to be employed elsewhere. In this point of view such an expedition was a great European question and if the Austrian war had never broke out, still would an expedition to the Scheldt have been likely to produce an auspicious change in the affairs of Europe. On these principles it was that the expedition was planned and undertaken.—The war between Austria and France subsequently broke out, and then came applications from Austria for assistance in the mighty struggle! There were but two modes of affording Austria assistance, the one by direct comperation, the other by making a diversion in her favour to divide the attention of France It would hardly have been necessary for him to have argued the difficulty of directly co-operating with her armies, had it not seemed to be believed that England possessed the means of carrying a force to the bottom of the Adriatic, and that we might have joined the Austrians in Swabia, and taken a part in the battle of Wagram. This monstrous idea had been entertained. Could it be thought that it was possible for England to carry a force capable of producing any important effects through the (to us) almost unknown Adriatic, and land it at Trieste? It was impracticable, Another place had been named where it was said we might have co-operated with the Austrian army—Italy. It had been in contemplation to afford assistance in that quarter, but it had been very properly desisted from on the retreat of the Archduke John. Austria had never entertained the monstrous idea of our being able to assist her in the former place, but had expressed a hope that her cause would be assisted by us in Italy, in Spain, or in the North of Germany. In Spain we had maintained ourselves, and thus in some measure complied with her wishes; but the assistance desired elsewhere, on the principal of our being averse to exciting insurrections which, as we could not support them, would only expose those who took part in them to tenfold misery. Those who contended that we ought to have sent the expedition to the North of Germany rather than to the Scheldt, because the shipping and arsenals we had a view to in the Scheldt expedition gave our exertions the appearance of emanating from a selfish principle, carried a good principle too far. Collateral advanges in such a case might be looked to without either the appearance or the reality of a sordid motive. A very long period had not elapsed since a force was sent from this country to the North of Germany. What was the consequence? Our army arrived there but just in time to hear of the defeat of the Austrians at Austerlitz, and were obliged immediately to return. But what was the situation of things at the period that force was sent from England? A large body of Russians were then coming down to the assistance of Austria in one direction; 15,000 Swedes and Russians were assembled in another; Prussia was then unbroken and though she preserved a neutrality it was the interest of France to respect her territories, a circumstance in favour of Austria which had ceased to remain to her. Denmark at that time preserved a similar neutrality.—Now Russia and Denmark were in a state of decided hostility to this country. Prussia, overwhelmed by France, her army broke up and no longer able to defend herself against that Power, was also hostile to us, and if her hostility was not mortal, it was only because we would not return blow for blow. Though some of the petty States of Germany were in a state of discontent, such a spirit of resistance had not manifested itself as would justify England in countenancing insurrection, as so doing would only spread the grounds of more oppression. Prussia had still an army, which, though broken, was still an experienced and a warlike army, with which we must have come in contact; or, if it was avoided through an understanding between this country and Prussia, we should only have given Bonaparte a pretext for wresting the bauble of a sceptre still swayed by its fallen Monarch. Thus, we were obliged to encounter an army stronger than our own, or act In a manner which would excite suspicion, which might tend to the total destruction of Prussia. Ministers were restrained from adopting such a line of conduct, from the consideration that acting thus they would annihilate the yet remaining hopes of the unconquered part of Europe. The Sovereign of Hesse and the Duke of Brunswick had shewn a disposition to espouse the cause, the latter had done what he believed had very seldom been done before, marched from one end of Germany to the other. This exhibited the spirit of a hero, but it was not for England to encourage heroism, which though great in itself, was too circumscribed in its influence to permit a hope to be entertained of its leading to any beneficial results. That landing an army there would have called off a part of the force of Bonaparte he admitted, but when such an advantage would be too dearly purchased to ourselves, and still more when it would be so to others, he knew of no right that Austria could have to expect such an effeort on our part. In affairs of Nations, as in those of private individuals, the most honourable line of conduct was often that which true policy dictated It would not be honourable to pursue such a line of conduct as that he had described, and the interests of the common cause could not be better consulted than they were in sending an Expedition to the Scheldt, which, while it embraced objects of the greatest importance to us, was likely to give a beneficial turn to the affairs of Austria, though there was no chance of any co-operation on the part of the inhabitants of Antwerp. That he had no expectation or desire of causing such inserrection, he was most particularly anxious to state, in consequence of some remarks having been made in the Moniteur, on what so humble an individual as himself had been represented to have said in that House. He had been made to say.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

Meeting of Creditors.

THE Creditors of the late Firm of STEPHENS and COCKELL, and representatives of absent Creditors, are requested to meet at the Exchange, on Saturday the [illegible]st of September, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on very special business.

AUGUST 24, 1810.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Extra General Meeting, which was to be held on the 1st of September next, is postponed until Tuesday the 4th September, at 2 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Trustees of the Civil Fund,
WM. OLIVER,
SECRETARY.

Civil Fund Office, August 27, 1810.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Proposals will be received at His Majesty's Victualling Office, on or before Saturday, the 1st September, at 12 o'clock noon, for Bills on the Commissioners for Victualling His Majesty's Navy, London, at 90 days sight.

J. BALFOUR,
J. BAKER,

MADRAS, August 21, 1810.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Officers and Ships Company of His Majesty's Ship PSYCHE', when FLEETWOOD BROUGHTON REYNOLDS PELLEW, Esquire, was Captain, who were actually on board at the Capture of the Dutch Ships RESOLUTIE, SCIPIO and CERES, on the thirty first day of August 1807, that pursuant to authority of the High Court of Admiralty of England, the accounts of sale of those Ships, and Cargoes are now made up (with the exception of the Head Money) and that the remains of the net proceeds will be distributed on Monday the 3d September, at the office of Messrs. ARBUTHNOT D'MONTE and Co. Beach Buildings, and shares not then claimed will be recalled every Monday and Thursday, at the same place for the next six Months.

For E. H. LOCKER, Esq. AGENT,
ARBUTHNOT D'MONTE AND Co

In the Vice Admiralty Court at Madras.

IN pursuance of a Commission issuing out of the Vice Admiralty Court at Madras, bearing date the 22d day of August, 1810, and to me directed. I hereby give notice, that on WEDNESDAY next, the 29th day of August, Instant, will be sold at the Sea Custom House, between 10 and 12 in the forenoon, a Dutch Brig, called the ECHO, and a Dutch Transport, No. 4, now respectively riding at anchor in Madras Roads, together with their tackle, apparel, furniture, masts, yards, rigging, stores, &c. as from sea, being Prizes captured by his Majesty's Cutter SYLVIA.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Ten per cent. to be paid immediately on the amount of purchase, and the residue in five days from the day of sale, in default of which the Vessels to be resold and the first purchaser to be held responsible for any loss or deficiency that may arise thereon and all advantages forfeited.

The Vessels to be at the immediate risk of the purchaser so soon as sold.

A list of Stores may be seen at the Marshal's office.

WM. M'TAGGART,
MARSHAL.

Marshal's Office, Madras, 24th August, 1810.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of MICHAEL SMITH, Esq. late a Lieutenant in the Service of the Honorable East India Company on the Madras Establishment deceased; having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras to JOHN GOLDIE, Esq. one of the Executors therein named.—All persons having demands upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estate, are requested forthwith to state the claims, pay their debts and deliver up the property to the said Executor at Madras.

MADRAS, August 17, 1810.

Madras Theatre.

On THURSDAY next, the 30th Instant,
WILL BE PERFORMED,
FOR
Mr. Jones's Benefit,
THE FARCE OF THE
MOCK DOCTOR,
OR THE
Dumb Lady Cur'd,
AND THE
MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT
OF THE
WATERMAN.

Box Tickets,........3 Pagodas.
Gallery do..........6 Rupees.

Tickets may now be had on application to Mr. T. JONES, at the Pantheon.

MESSIEURS
Griffiths, Wheeler, Cook and Co.
BEG LEAVE TO INFORM
THEIR FRIENDS
AND THE
PUBLIC,
THAT THEY
HAVE PURCHASED
THE INVESTMENT
OF
CAPTAIN
Wm. Younghusband,
OF THE
HON. COMPANY'S SHIP
ALEXANDER,
WITH
SEVERAL OTHER SELECTIONS,
FROM
THE OFFICERS,
THE WHOLE COMPRISING
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT
OF
EUROPE GOODS,
SIMILAR TO THOSE
RECENTLY ADVERTISED,
FROM
Captain Wood,
OF THE
HUGH INGLIS,
Captain R. Hay,
OF THE
ASTELL,
Captain Graham,
OF THE
WILLIAM PITT,
&c. &c. &c.

POPHAM'S BROADWAY, August 28, 1810.

In the Vice Admiralty Court of Madras.

IN pursuance of a Commission issuing out of the Vice Admiralty Court of Madras, bearing date the 27th day of August 1810, and to me directed. I hereby give Notice that on Saturday the 1st day of September next will be sold at the Sea Custom House between 10 and 12 in the forenoon a Dutch Brig called the RAMBANG, Burden about 200 Tons, now riding at anchor in Madras Roads, together with her Tackle, Apparel, Furniture, Masts, Yards, Rigging, Stores, &c. as from Sea, being a Prize captured by His Majesty's Ship the DOVER.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Ten per Cent. to be paid immediately on the amount of purchase and the residue in five days from the day of sale, in default of which the Brig to be resold and the first purchaser to be held responsible for any loss or deficiency that may arise thereon and all advantages forfeited.

The Brig to be at the immediate Risk of the purchaser so soon as sold.

A list of Stores may be seen at the Marshal's Office.

WILLIAM M'TAGGART,
MARSHAL.

Marshal's Office, Madras, 27th August, 1810.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
By Ashton & Meppen;
AT THEIR ROOMS,
FACING THE ESPLANADE,
This-day, TUESDAY, the 28th Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,
THE FOLLOWING
ARTICLES,

THREE-hundred and eighty yards of Silver Braid, four dozen of exceeding rich Silver Bullion, the whole in excellent order, and free from any kind of tarnish, well worth the attention of Gentlemen in the Army, as they will certainly be sold for much less than their real value.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

This-day, TUESDAY, the 28th Instant,
AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
By Ashton & Meppen,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
FACING THE ESPLANADE,

THE Mulmuls, Nyansooks, Doreas, Charconnahs, and fine Corded Muslins, as advertised in the Gazette of last Saturday.—The owner of which is going to Europe, and has ordered the above Articles to be sold without reserve.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

This-day, TUESDAY, the 28th Instant,
AT 12 O'CLOCK PRECISELY,
WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
By Ashton & Meppen,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
FACING THE ESPLANADE,
THE HANDSOME
Young Cutch Horse,
AS ADVERTISED IN THE LAST,
MADRAS GAZETTE.

N. B.—The Horse was left with Ashton and Meppen to be sold for 160 Pagodas, but as the Owner is going to Bengal, he has written to them to sell him to the highest bidder. The Horse is of a fine temper, and would no doubt answer well for Draught.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

This-day, TUESDAY, the 28th Instant,
AT 12 O'CLOCK PRECISELY,
WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
By Ashton & Meppen,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
FACING THE ESPLANADE,
A WELL KNOWN
FINE TONED
Cremonia Violin,
IN HIGH ORDER,
MADE IN THE YEAR 1680,
THE ABOVE IS
THE PROPERTY
OF THE LATE
Rev. J. E. Atwood,

N. B.—The Public may rely on the Violin being sold to the Person who may bid the most for it.

FOR SALE,

AT THE
Old Navy Tavern,
A HANDSOME
BENGAL MADE
PALANQUIN.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,
By Balfour and Hogg,

TWENTY Arabian Horses, lately arrived from Bussorah.

The Horses are now on the Esplanade, opposite the London Tavern.

APPASAWMY,

WILL have a large sale of Europe Muslins, Lavender and Honey Water, and Books, &c. came by the last fleet to the highest bidder on Friday next, the 31st Instant.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AS USUAL.

Popham's Broadway, August 28, 1810.

SALES BY AUCTI[ON.]

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
By James Dobbin,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
On THURSDAY next, the 30th Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE
AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK,
AN INVOICE
OF
CUTLERY,
CONSISTING OF

TWENTY-FOUR sets of black handled Table Knives and Forks.
Forty do. of white solid bone Ditto.
Thirty do. of fluted Table Knives and Forks.
Seven do. of handsome Do. Do.
Nine do. of Stag haft Do. Do.
Twelve do. of Black haft Do. Do.
Twelve do of white solid bone Desert Do.
Four do. of handsome Do. Do.
Forty-eight pairs of good guarded Carvers.
Four dozen of black and Ivory handled Steels.
Three dozen of Butchers Knives.
Two dozen of best Stag Pruners.
Thirty dozen of Scissars.
Seventy dozen of Razors.
Five dozen of Hones.
Forty dozen of Brass Stamp Knives.
Seventy-six doz. of bone Pocket Do.

AND
SUNDRY OTHER
ARTICLES.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY
Dobbin & Sutherland,
ON THE FIRST OF OCTOBER NEXT,
BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES
OF THE LATE FIRM
OF
MESSIEURS
Chase, Chinnery, Macdoual & Co.
WITH THE PRIVITY
OF THE
ADMINISTRATOR,
AND
MORTGAGED TO THE
AFORESAID TRUSTEES.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, at Chillimbrum, belonging to the late Mr. EDWARD CAMPBELL.—Also a Sugar, Distilling and Indigo House, with all the utensils thereto belonging, with sundry other articles, the particulars of which may be seen at the Auction Room.

MADRAS, August 28, 1810.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
By Balfour and Hogg,
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
On SATURDAY next, the 1st September.
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT HALF PAST TEN O'CLOCK,

AN invoice of beautiful worked Dacce Scarss Gown Pieces and Tippets.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
By Balfour & Hogg,

A FEW dozen pints of ANIS-SEED, at 4 Pagodas per dozen.

Balfour and Hogg,
HAVE RECEIVED
FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,
TWO TRUNKS OF
NEW BOOKS,
OF THE LATEST PUBLICATIONS,
BY THE LAST SHIPS.

Patent Dining Tables.

FOR SALE,
At Fraser and Norris's

AN Elegant and highly finished set of London made MAHOGANY DINING TABLES, on a new patent construction, just landed from one the Ships in the Roads.—The dimensions are 28 feet by 5 feet, 6 inches.

VEPERY, August 24, 1810.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY M. KELLY, NEXT DOOR TO THE TOWN MAJOR'S HOUSE IN THE FORT.

*** It is requested that those SUBSCRIBERS to the COURIER who are occasionally changing their Residence, will give early notice of the place to which they remove to the PRINTER who will pay attention to their orders and any SUBSCRIBERS at the Presidency to whom the PEONS may not deliver the Paper in proper time, are requested to give information of the same in order that this irregularity may be prevented in future.

[Sup]plement [t]o the Madras Courier.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1810. 87

[Continu]ed from the 3d Page of the Paper.)

he had hope[d] [of] being able to excite insurrections in Flanders and other places in its vicinity; he denied ever expressing such a hope, nothing was further from [illegible] [an]d those who had caused the [illegible] he had [illegible] thus misrepresenting [his rema]rks to wh[ich] [illegible] would make [illegible] [decla]ration of such a what he had s[aid] [th]rough the medium in which the mis-design known [h]ad been conveyed. Antwerp was the representati[on] [wh]ich he could think of exciting an insu-last place in [wh]atever other places might have suffered rrection.—[illegible] [un]der the dominion of France, Antwerp from fallin[g] [illegible] rejoice at that circumstance, as from a [illegible] deserted to[wn] [w]ith grass growing up in its stre[ets], it had in conseque[nce] [b]een raised to be the flourishing emporium it is as th[e] [pres]ent day. He hoped he ha[d] been sufficiently explicit [in sta]ting that he had no wish to find a spirit of insurrection there. The only object of the expedition was to prosecute an open legimate war. His object was to take Antwerp unprepared. That Antwerp was not in a proper state of preparation was most unequivocally proved by the *Moniteur* itself in a correspondence between the Minister of War and the Emperor, which was evidently published with a view to make the people believe Antwerp had not been neglected. The correspondence set forth, that our expedition was originally intended for Spain, but that in co[nseque]nce of the conclusion of the armistice between France and Austria, its destination had been changed. This was followed by an order for the *Gens-d' Armes* and *Guard Nationale* to march thither immediately, and put it in a proper state of defence. From this it was most obvious that Antwerp had not previously been put in a proper state of defence, and thus a sort of retrospective acknowledgement was made, that the plan of the expedition was so far wise. But then it had been said, Ministers knew there were great difficulties in the way, but still they persevered in their design. In concerting the plan of an operation, it had been said, that they should know almost every step it might be necessary to take. The best theorist might be foiled in action; and if M[illegible] [prop]er responsibility on themselves, assigned the various parts to those on whom they could best depend, they did their duty. He then took a view of waht had been said with respect to the opinions of the Commander in Chief and Col. Gordon. The latter, in stating it to be a "desperate" enterprise, had been understood to mean, by the word desperate, th[at] there existed no possible hope of success. This [illegible] [m]eaning. He admitted, that with a re[illegible] [impro]vement, the object in view might be accomplished. The evidence of General Brownrigg had been in favour of it; but there appeared a disposition to disparage the testimony of this evidence. What would have been said had it been attempted to shake the testimony of those who had spoken against it? The evidence of General Brownrigg was of the greatest importance. It had been endeavoured to weaken it, by interrogating him as to the authorities on which he spoke. When a disposition existed to discredit the testimony of a witness, it was easy, by tracing it back, to fix on some circumstance or other that might in some measure tend to confirm the suspicion indulged. When informed on whose authority he spoke, they might wish to know the authority on which his informants had spoken, and so on, till at last no authority could be found at all, as in the Indian fable, it was said the world stood on the back of an elephant, the elephant on that of a tortoise, but on what the tortoise stood nobody could tell. Before the expedition sailed he had had the opinion of Lord Chatham, which he could prove to have been most satisfactory. He, it could not be thohght, would have expressed a satisfaction he did not feel, as his was not the approbation of a plan which another was [to c]arry into effect, but one which he was to attempt to execute himself. In the story told of two French officers who were consulted on such an occasion both were said to be for it; but the one had said *Allons*; but he other *Allez vous*. He who had said *Allons*, as his own safety was concerned, was most admired for his counsel. Lord Chatham when consulted had not said *Allez vous* but *Allons*. The Right Honourable Gentleman in reply to what had been said as to the impracticability of taking Antwerp without a siege, instanced the fall of Copenhagen; but that he supposed would be imputed to indignation, which in that case would be expected to produce a contrary effect to what it had in any other. He then instanced the fall of Breda, Bergen-op-Zoom, and other places before Dumourier in the infancy of the French Revolution. Those though he thought would be ascribed to the effect of Revolutionary principles, was it necessary then to go back to that of Prague, or to that of the generally accounted impregnable fortress of Sweidlitz in Silesia? Another instance he might bring forward was Lerida, before which the great Conde sailed, yet afterwards when the Duke of Orleans sat down before it, it was carried in a fortnight. From these instances he only wished to infer that what was sometimes deemed impracticable might be accomplished. He did not mean to say they should place a dependance on improbabilities, but who in war would never run a chance? Who, like the Austrian General at Ulm, would resign hope because success was improbable, and calculating the chances against him as if he were engaged at chess, give up the contest because the moves were against him? Such a person might be a good tactician, but nothing more could be said in his praise. They all remembered a book that came out some years ago in France on the subject of a carriage, or something of the kind, in England, which was to go a certain distance in a certain time. In the work alluded to. A was the friction of the air; B was the horses; C was the harness; D was the driver &c.—*(A laugh)*—The book came out: the thing was clearly demonstrated to be impossible—it was proved to be so to the satisfaction of every one. But the thing was done. —*(Loud cheers.)*—One of the great hinges on which the expedition turned was that circumstance which forced the armament into the Roompot. A, might be put down for one incident connected with the expedition; B, for another, and so on: and thus, as in the case to which he had just alluded, the thing proposed to be accomplished might be shown to be impossible. But would any man say, that if Cadsand had been taken, and the expedition had at once pushed up to Antwerp, that it would not have attained its object? Would it under all the circumstances be just to vote the censure proposed? Ought so severe a punishment to be inflicted? Ministers had not only been called to a severe account for miscarriages, but they have been called to an account for successes. They had not only been called upon to e[xcuse] the defeat, but to render victory bearable. The Gentlemen opposite viewed the acts of different Governments in a very different manner, and so of Generals. They had frequently heard the praises of Bounaparte from the Gentlemen opposite, but they had not censured his conduct in assailing Acre, and in placing his troops (as he did in the last campaign) in the island of Loban, where his whole army was at stake. They had not regarded his conduct on those occasions as bordering on insanity. What would have been said, had Ministers, instead of defending their having captured Walcheren, had to vindicate their having suffered the Isle of Wight to be taken; and extravagant as this might appear, a fair comparison existed between the two cases. At one time he had hoped that after defending himself, he might decline giving a vote, but thinking, as he did, the sentence proposed unjust and immeasurably severe, he should certainly feel it to be his duty to vote against it. Much had been said against Ministers for sending an Expedition to a place where the climate was known to be unwholesome: If the authority of the book that had been mentioned were to guide the conduct of Ministers no expedition should be sent to Flanders, as the same objection could be made to them which the policy of two centuries had been so frequently sending. They ought not to be too severe on those who had planned the expedition on account of the climate, because it might suit particular purposes. They must not think by visiting on the heads of those who had sent out the Expedition the calamities occasioned by the pestilential climate, to conceal the tenure by which we hold the West India Islands. They ought not by directing all their resentment against Ministers on the present occasion, and by bestowing all their compassion on the sufferers at Walcheren, to think they could purchase absolution for other cases. Walcheren had been before an object of policy of attack, aye and of possession to the British. It was not more pestiferous now, because, it was more important than formerly. He did not know that there was a clause in the capitulation that had been spoken of, stipulating that the Swiss Soldiers should not serve in Walcheren, but he knew that within the last twenty years it had been twice garrisoned by Swiss Soldiers. If however there were such a clause, what did it prove; had we not similar clauses respecting some of our present possessions. Walcheren was a place of such military importance, that he thought no Minister could at once determine on evacuating it. But if Ministers had resolved to abandon it, he was not prepared to admit the propriety of retaining it, while the works of Flushing were destroyed, or in compliance with the wishes of Austria.—If in the then situation of Austrian affairs, our army was exposed to ten days unnecessary sickness to aid them, there was no proportion between the good we did and the sacrifices we made. It had been said by the Austrian Government, that if we retained our conquest some of the dependencies of France might be encouraged to throw off the yoke, but this he did not wish, for the reasons he had already given; and besides he did not think that the time, when an insurrection was likely to break out in favour of the Emperor of Austria, just after he had abandoned the ill fated Tyrolese. For the reasons he had given he should vote against the Resolutions, but at the proper time he might move an amendment letting them off unblamed, but not countenancing the retention of Walcheren; on such grounds it would not be well to punish with the rigour which Gentlemen seemed disposed to exercise, as it would crush every man who might be placed at the head of affairs, however splendid his talents might be. The Inquiry was well called for, and had been conducted with great ability, diligence, and moderation, but the resolution was infinitely too harsh. If Ministers deserved such opprobium, no punishment that could be inflicted on them would be too severe.

Mr. Whitbread commenced by observing that much as he had attended to the many topics urged by the Right Honorable Gentleman who had just sat down, there was one circumstance attached to his public conduct for which he could not account. He thought the Right Honorable Gentleman, above all others, responsible for the failure of the Expedition, for more inconsistency of conduct than characterised that Right Honourable Gentleman was rarely to be found in the history of the world. It was remrkable, that on the 5th day of April the Right Hon. Gentleman should deliver to the Duke of Portland a declaration that the Minister who was to plan the Expedition then in contemplation was a man incapable, in his opinion, to conduct the affairs of his office. The Right Honorable Gentleman had outraged his private feelings, by communicating to his Majesty that the Noble Lord was incapable of exceuting the duties of his situation, and at the same time he suffered him to proceed in the planning and fitting out of the expedition. The Noble Lord himself had formerly used a singular expression. He had said that the Administration was put on a rock, but little did he know at the time that the rock was undermined, and that he should be blown in the air. He would not apply to the Right Hon. Gentleman improper motives; but he would contend that the Right Hon. Gentleman was bound as a Statesman not to expose his character to public phloquy. If it should be proved that servants of the Crown had advised their Sovereign to go to war, from their own private interests, and history afforded many lamentabie examples of such

misconduct, it would become persons who possessed such intentions to proceed with caution. The Right Hon. Gentleman had done nothing but from principle, but with regard to the public, how did he answer for his conduct? He had oral communication with his Sovereign respecting one of his Colleagues in office. The vote which had recently passed in that House had declared it unconstitutional for a Minister to convey privately to the Sovereign written communications respecting official transactions, and he could not see any difference between oral and written communications made in this manner. The Right Hon. Gentleman supported the conduct of those who had conducted the Expedition, and he had told the House that it was not inclined to find fault with Bonaparte failing in his expedition to Acre; but what had the House to do with Bonaparte? they could not bring him to their Bar. The business was with the Right Hon. Gentleman and the Ministers of England. The great cause of complaint against the Right Honourable Gentleman was for having suffered the Noble Lord to conduct the Expedition with the knowledge that he would ultimately fail. He had talked much about the balance of power in Europe, and he had stated that an army was not sent to the North of Germany, because the people, ready to sink under their conquerors, should not be distressed; so that these tender lambs of Copenhagen *(a laugh)* are to take credit for their humanity in not attracting the attention of Bonaparte to a quarter where their army might have been sevice-able. The Noble Lord said, that the enemy had lost 5,0000 men at the battle of Asperne. If 40,000 troops had been sent to Germany at that eventful period, when a spirit of insurection prevailed, a blow might have been struck at Bonaparte which would have been of the utmost importance to Austria. Assistance to Austria had not been withheld out of regard to the feelings of the North of Germany; it was our poverty which kept us from going there. It was not a political, but an arithmetical question which had occasioned the delay. Mr. Huskisson had stated in evidence that the country had not a guinea to spare. The Expedition was undertook; the House saw the issue and it would call loudly for vengeance on those who had conducted it, particularly on the Right Honorable Gentleman who had told the Duke of Portland and his Majesty, that the person whom he suffered to conduct it, was not competent to execute the duties of his office. The Right Hon. Gentleman by a sort of political justice had been under the greatest distraction while contending for power, and the places he had cut out for others had been filled against his wishes. The point which Mr. Hoskisson's evidence went to prove, was that, let the expedition proceed where it might, to Spain, France, or Germany, it could not stir one inch from the coast on account of the want of money. How, then, were they to assist Austria, by devoting a few thousands of men to disease and death at Walcheren? They could not have any hope of creating a diversion in favour of Austria, who, when she made an effort, received no adequate support from us. On the contrary, the object of the expedition to Walcheren was purely British. The Hon. Gent. and the Noble Lord—he must allude to them both, and he hoped no harm would happen by bringing them together *(A laugh!)*—however much they differed, agreed in laying all the blame on the elements; and in the midst of their boastings with respect to what had been done, it had been proved by Court-Martial that General Monnett had surrendered without having cut the dyke at Flushing, or had recourse to other means of defence in his power, while the fort of Bathz had been abandoned in a very extraordinary manner by the Dutch Governor; so that the little success we obtained was owing chiefly to the misconduct of the enemy. After adverting to a comparison between certain Ministers and the late Lord Chatham, he observed, that there was this difference—that the latter had never been guilty of Court intrigue, and while he obtained the approbation of his Sovereign, possessed the esteem of the people. No less unhappy was the comparison between General Wolfe and the Commander of the late expedition, between whose exploits it was impossible to find any resemblance. Lord Nelson is next spoken of; but his views, though daring, were founded in reason; in that contest when one of his ships run a-ground; in that vessel was an Officer in whom he could trust, what then was his exclamation? "I am glad he is there—he will serve as a buoy to others." The battle of Trafalgar doubled the glory of that achievement, while that of Copenhagen, though not so well grounded, was crowned with success. In his opinion Lord Chatham had exceeded Eugene and all the heroes of antiquity. The Noble Lord quite mistakes the nature of Gen. Brownrigg's opinion;—he says, that it was in favour of the expedition: it was not, for it merely stated that the spirit of discontent which appeared in that quarter might be encouraged. He likewise had mentioned Colonel Gordon and spoken rather lightly of Sir William Erskine, on account of his youth; for his part, he felt the sincerest respect for them, and thought that an old man without experience was far inferior to a young man with it. It had been told Lord Chatham had served in the American war; he had not, his only service was in that disastrous business in Holland; and was this experience sufficient to command an army of forty thousand men? The Noble Lord has said that a military opinion may be compared to a lawyer: if such is his opinion, what rogues of lawyers must he have lived among—*(loud laughing.)* The various opinions he has so mingled together, that one might say that Falstaff says of Justice Shallo and his man, so much of the one was in the other that it was impossible to distinguish them asunder: The Honourable Member then related an anecdote of Bonaparte, which occurred in his first expedition to Italy: he brought with him a plan of the campaign, which he threw into the fire but why did he do so? He made one of his own, in which he fought and conquered; at another time, on the eve of an engagement, it was not the Commissioned alone, but th[illegible] ed Officers he consulted; how differe[illegible] where there was no previous plan, no[illegible] tion. The Noble Lord had denomina[illegible] skine by the new coined title of chivalress[illegible] give them Lord Chatham, while he would tak[illegible] Erskin, and then fight him on his own te[illegible] was surprised that the talents of such a man sh[illegible] depreciated; he who had given the most [illegible] clear evidence: whose prophecies Sir R. Strachan declared had turned out to be true in every part. In General Brownrigg's first compaign at Antwerp, it was in his power to set on fire the shipping and navel stores, but did not do so; in his se[illegible] he succ[illegible]ded no better. Shall not this House th[illegible]n severely punish[illegible] censure, Ministers capable of attempting [illegible]y its severest practicabilities? Did not Gen. Brownrig[illegible] such wild imed, include in the time laid out for th[illegible], when ask-Santyllat, the capture of Cadsand, the s[illegible] descent on guns, and the destruction of it batteries, w[illegible]ling of its lot who was examined before to Secret [illegible]hen the pistated that it would take a week before the [illegible]committee ment of this object alone? The Honour[illegible]e Member said he would now call the Noble [illegible]ord to a severe account; he had asserted that Lo[illegible] Chatham was ignorant where the arsenal at A[illegible]werp was situated, whereas it appeared from the intelligence obtained by the Secret Committee, that he was acquainted with its situation; why then was this information whithheld from the Commander in Chief? The Hon. Member felt the greatest gratification in acknowledging the admirable conduct of the Noble Lord who instituted this Inquiry through the whole progress of examination; and complimented, in the warmest manner, the attention of the Speaker; who through many a dull debate on this subject, never closed his eyes in sleep. However, he had on the last night followed with all possible attention a gallant General through his imaginary campaign, till he unfortunately sunk into a deep slumber: from this he was awakened by the noise of merriment and found on inquiry that the gallent General had, "By G—d, just taken Bergen-op-Zoom;" but this oath flew up to Heaven, there to be registered with another. One thing was to be lamented—there were many now like Lefevre, who had orphans to bewail their loss *(Hear hear!)* He did not intend, by this comparison, the smallest disrespect to the gallant General; the mark he bore he considered the mark of honour. In one thing Mr. Shandy was superior to Lord Chatham, to the Officers of this expedition, to the Minister who sent it out he had his plans—*(Loud Laughing)*; he had his approaches, his works in turf, and his jack-boots for cannon.—*(Loud laughing)*. If these imaginary schemes were approved of he could not; for though there was much farce & comedy in the whole affair the tragedy which followed was too lamentable. The jolliest Alderman in London, too, accompanied this Expedition; to whom, in the words of the Poet of Carron, his Lordship "waved his lilly hand." The intelligence which was found in the pocket of the dead French Officer in Catalonia was referred to the Secret Committee; yet the most important document in it was not taken notice of. The honourable Member wished that the honey-moon of Bonaparte might extend its genial influence to a general pacification. To the resolutions he agreed most heartily. The Right Honourable Gentleman had largely descanted on the climate of the West Indies, yet scrupled not to send thousands of his countrymen to perish at Walcheren, a situation so unhealthy, that it was comparatively wholesome at the time the Expedition went out. Sir Lucas Pepys had given such evidence at the Bar of that House which plainly proved his opinions on the disease were mere speculations drawn from an inspection into hospitals; but such was that knowledge that one might as well look into an old boot to discover what was the matter with the foot which once filled it. —*(Hear! Hear!)*—But this Gentleman, and another of medical evidence, had hoped for their justification an inquiry would take place: he trusted that such might be soon set on foot. What was the state of this Expedition when it returned? An Army, the finest ever sent forth, crippled, and perhaps destroyed for ever. He was quite perplexed with the Noble Lord's definition of a *Coup-de-main*. He conceived it to be one single operation, whose principal features were celerity and courage; such Suwarro had displayed in many bloody conflicts with the Poles. The assaults made on the Ministers on 21st January and which was continued ever since with varied success, might as well be called a *coup-de main* as the assault on Copenhagen—*(A laugh.)*—One plain question he would ask, why did the Right Hon. Gentleman throw the apple of discord among his colleagues. He now felt himself exhausted, and feared he had exhausted the patience of the House; what must be feelings of this House when it recollects how many hundreds of their country-men are now rotting in the marshes of Walcheren; how many widows and orphans are crying out for injustice against those who destroyed their only support and happiness. He deprecated the House not to agree to the motion of the gallant officer; and concluded by declaring, that from the centre to the circumference of the Island, the universal cry was for justice and for vengeance. *(Loud cheering from the Opposition Benches.)*

Amidst cries of "adjourn," Captain Parker rose to justify the character of an Officer, which had been aspersed by the Hon. Member. He said Ministers could not be accountable for what happened on the other side of the water, and instanced the many losses sustained by sickness in Egypt. And now, concluded the Hon. Member (dropping his voice and addressing Mr. Whitbread), I hope Sir, you are satisfied.

Mr. Whitbread made some explanation which, from the noise in the House, we could not distinctly hear.

The House adjourned at Two o'Clock this morning.

(To be Continued.)

MADRAS COURIER EXTRAORDINARY.

Wednesday, August 29, 1810.

MADRAS.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1810.

Yesterday morning arrived the Honorable Company's Ships David Scott, Captain Locke, Sovereign, Captain Campbell, Phœnix, Captain Ramsden, and Preston, Captain Sturrock, from England, left 13th of April.

PASSENGERS:

Per David Scott.—Mrs. Molesworth—Lieutenant-Colonel Molesworth—Capt. J. Campbell—Capt. H. Towdwell—Lieutenants Lee, Bagnets, Brohier, Howard, and Ellis—Ensigns Drury, Orrock, M'Gregor and Kelly—Messrs. Holm, Wolfe, Herring, Light, D. Campbell, Molloney, and C. Campbell—Samuel Garling, Writer—Messrs. John Stogal, W. Glover, R. Hopper, J. H. Nixon, W. Sweny, J. Gamage, W Graham, Grigg and Towsdell—Mr. A. Rae, Assistant-Surgeon.

Per Sovereign.—Mrs. Waring—Mrs. Buchanan—Mrs. Beridge—Mrs. De Letang—Misses J. De Letang, A. De Letang, Harris, Gaskin, Paule, and Kirpatrick—Mr. Waring—Mr. C. Waring—Lieut. Beridge—Capt. Oakes—Messrs Kerr, Paton, and Henry, Cadets—Mr Lacon, Writer—Mr. MacIntire—Mr. Thos. Silvester, Assistant-Surgeon—Mr. Wingfield — Captain Cullen—Mr. Gilder, Assistant-Surgeon—Lieut. Lindsay—Mr. Franck—Ensigns Clarke, and Collins.

Per Phoenix —Mrs. Carruthers—Mrs. Munro—Major O'Keefe, H. M. 12th Regt—Lieutenants Scott, Raven, and Blackiston, 25th Dragoons—Lieut. Hutchinson. 22d Dragoons—Lieut, Sproule, 69th Foot—Lieut. Collis, 34th Foot—Cornet Lowlan, 25th Dragoons—Ensign Reid, 69th Foot—Ensigns Streth, and Anesworth, 24th Foot—Qr. Mr. Houghton, 25th Dragoons—Lieut. Munro, Madras Establishment—Thomas Daniel, Esq. Junior Merchant Merchant, Madras Establishment—Mr. Lanking, Writer—Mr. White, Assistant-Surgeon—Messrs. Fitzgerald, and Desturn, Cadets, for Madrs.—For Bengal: Miss and Mr. Frazer—Messrs. Turner, Yoang, and Parkes, Writers—Mr. Garrack, Assistant-Surgeon—Messrs. Fairley and Martin, Cadets—and 215 Troops for Fort St. George.

Per Preston —Mrs. Plowden—Mrs. Dig—Mrs. F. White—Miss Roush—Lieut.-Colonel White—Lieutenants T. Bailie, Black, Clutterbuck, and Rollistor—Ensigns Waters, and Bushell—Mr. Lamb— Cornet More—Messrs. M. Taswell, J Lautour, J. Kern, M'Cartney, Hunter, Walker, J. P. Ward, W. Kerr, A. Ogilvie, Davidson. Weston, Chalmers, Foster, Williams, Hail, Miller, and Young, Cadets.

The above Ships fell in with the China Fleet which left England on the 28th of April, from which source we derive the following Head of Intelligence.

That perfect tranquillity had been restored in London, and that Sir Francis Burdett remained a Prisoner in the Tower and John Gale Jones in Newgate.

THE COURIER,—APRIL 12.

A Proclamation offering a reward of £500 for the discovery of any person or persons who fired at or wounded any of his Majesty's subjects, employed by the Civil Magistrates, during the late disturbances.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—Yesterday a Court of Directors was held, when a Ballot was taken for the election of six Directors for 4 years, in the room of

	RETURNED,
The Hon. W. F. Elphinstone,	J. Bosanquet,
J. Inglis,	J. Cotton,
J. Bebb,	R. Thornton,
J. Patterson,	T. Reid,
J. Daniel, and	E. Parry, and
J. B. Taylor,	R. Twining in room of J. Roberts, deceased.

Wm. Astell, Chairman,
J. Bosanquet, Deputy Chairman.

Unsuccess Candidates for a seat in the Direction S. Davis and J. H. Pelly.

DUTCH PAPERS.

ROTTERDAM COURANT EXTRAORDINARY,
APRIL 9, 1810.

On the 30th ultimo were exchanged at Paris, the Ratifications of the following Treaty there concluded on the 16th, between the respective Plenipotentiaries of the King, and his illustrious Brother the Emperor of the French.

TREATY.

His Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, &c. and his Majesty the King of Holland, being desirous of terminating the differences that have arisen between them, and of making the independence of Holland harmonize with the new circumstances wherein the English Orders in Council of 1807, have placed all the Maratime Powers, have agreed to come to a mutual understanding therein, and to that end have nominated [Here follows the Names of the Plenipotentiaries.]

ARTICLE I. Until the English Government shall have solemnly abrogated the restrictions contained in its Orders in Council of 1807, all Commerce whatsoever is prohibited between the ports of Holland and England.

2. A corps of 18,000 men, of which 3000 shall be Cavalry, and consisting of 6000 French, and 12,000 Dutch, shall be placed at all the mouths of the Rivers, together with Officers of the French Customs, to see that the contents of the foregoing Article are carried into complete effect.

3. These Troops shall be fed, paid and clothed by the Dutch Government.

4. All Vessels violating the first article, that may be taken on the Dutch coasts by Frenchmen of war, or privateers, shall be declared good Prizes.

5. The restrictions contained in the above Article shall be revoked, as soon as England shall have solemnly revoked her Orders in Council of 1807, and from that instant the French Troops shall evacuate Holland, and restore to her the full enjoyment of her independence.

6. and 7. Relates to ceded Provinces only.

8. His Majesty the King of Holland to co-operate with the force of the French Empire, shall have a Squadron of nine sail of the line and six Frigates, armed and provided with six months stores, and ready to put to sea by the first of June next ensuing; and also a Flotilla of 100 gun boats, or other armed Vessels.

9. All the Merchandize imported by armed Vessels that have arrived in the ports of Holland, since the 1st of February, 1809, shall be under sequestration and made over to France.

10. All Merchandize of English manufacture are prohibited in Holland.

11. Measures of Police shall be adopted, for the purpose of strictly watching, and taking into custody all issues of prohibited traffic, all smugglers, their abettors, &c.

In a word, the Dutch Government pledges itself to extirpate the contraband trade.

(Signed at Paris, 16th March 1810.)

THE COURIER,—APRIL 13.

A Mail from Lisbon arrived this morning. It has brought no fresh intelligence from Cadiz, but there has been some fighting at Santa Olida and Ronguillo. The enemy were defeated.

Bonaparte has determined, as we expected he would to annex all the Spanish Territory, North of the Ebro, to France.

A division of the enemy had made its appearance at St. Felecis, to the northward of Almeide, with the express intention of driving in our advanced post—but in this attempt, they were opposed by Colonel Beckwith, at the head of the 95th Rifle Regiment, who attacked the enemy with great vigour, drove them back, and in the pursuit killed several officers and men, and took a few prisoners.

GUARDA, MARCH 28

On the 10th inst. 600 French entered the village of Barba de Porca, where they were received by four Companies of the 95th Regiment and defeated, 2 Officers and 120 men killed and taken prisoners. Lord Wellington's Head quarters are at Plotkel General Crawford's division has advanced to Gallegos (Spain) and the whole army has received orders to be ready at a moments notice. The French have 10,000 men at Salamanca, 7000 at St. Felicis, 2000 at Puebla, 1500 at Bambia, 500 at Scinadille, and about 3000 on the Piqueto, &c.

BADAJOS, MARCH 28.

The Spanish Division of Ballasteros and Conturas, attacked on the 25th instant, the van of Mortier's Army, which had taken post in Santa Olida, were the French were dislodged, and pursued as far as Ronquillo, where they were re-inforced, and continued a brisk musketry fire the whole day.

On the 27th, at break of day, the Spaniards attacked Ronguillo with the utmost gallantry; the enemy for some time maintained his position with much courage; but as soon as the Spaniards penetrated into the place, the French evacuated it, and fell back upon Huera, where they still maintained themselves at the same time the Spanish Lieutenant Colonel came away, who was the bearer of this account to the Marquis Romana.

A Gentleman lately arrived in Madrid from Villanueva de la Serena, states that the important points of Almarez and Archbispo have been taken by the Spaniards.

We learn by letters from Badajoz, that the Army of General Ballasteros has taken possession of Vuella, from 5 to 6 leagues distant from Seville, after having previously defeated the French in two actions, the Battalion of Merida covered itself with glory.

CADIZ, MARCH 31.

Nothing new has taken place here since my last: but at Huelva, a party of the French wantonly massacred all they could get, without distinction of age or sex.

Letters from Valencia state, that the French force, about 12000 men, attacked on the suburbs. but were gallantly repulsed.

EXTRAORDINARY GAZETTE.

The Supreme Council of Government has received the following report, addressed to his Excellency Don F. Gura.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR,

It is with the utmost pleasure I submit to you for the information of his Majesty the annexed report, which I have just received from Colonel Don J. Valdevea, relative to the evacuation of Malaga by the French.

This flattering intelligence I have received from the Chief Magistrate of Murvella, by which it appears, that Captain F. Lopez, who arrived from the port of Malaga, affirmed to him that the French evacuated that City on the 1st, taking with them the Artillery of St. Andre. It also appears by some confidential communication which have reached me, that the enemy has also evacuated Medina, and fallen back to the wood near Chiclana, and that in consequence of a sally made by the enemy, the French lost 1000 men, in killed, wounded and prisoners."

(Signed) ADRIAN JACOME.

"The last letters from Gibraltar state, that the enemy lately met with a severe check near Zalamia, and that the inhabitants of Marbella joined the Insurgents of Sierre Morena—Osana is also said to have been evacuated by the enemy."

"The Junta of Seville has reported from Agamente to the Supreme Council of Regency, under date of the 24th instant, that the French have been completely driven out of Estremadura, and pursued by General Ballasteros, who arrived on the 22d at St. Olilla, and that the dispersed enemy retreated partly to Seville and partly to the Sierra."

"In Andalusia the enemy are suffering much from the desultory warfare carrying on, by which convoys are intercepted and detachments harrassed and frequently cut off. The Marquis de Romano has fought a battle near Seville, with 10,000 of the enemy, whom he defeated with the loss on their part of between 4 and 5000 in killed, wounded and prisoners. Further reinforcements of British troops have arrived at Cadiz, and that City is considered as nearly impregnable."

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

PORTSMOUTH, APRIL 18.—"Arrived the Nereus Frigate, Captain Heywood, from the Mediterranean, having on board the body of the brave invaluable Lord Collingwood, who died on the 7th ultimo, a Martyr to zeal in his country's cause. His Lordship sailed with his Fleet from Minorca, to blockade the enemy's Fleet in Toulon, but finding his health would not support the active energies of his mind, he ordered the Ville de Paris to take him to Minorca. Just as the Ship hove in sight of the Island, his brave and ardent spirit departed his worn out frame."

THE COURIER,—APRIL 19.

"The accounts from Spain wear a more encouraging aspect than they have done for some time past. We do not see, on the part of the enemy, in their operations against the Isle of Leon, that pleased alacrity which we were wont to do. Do they find the place too strongly fortified by nature, and too formidably protected by British discipline, and Spanish patriotism? Or, are the Spaniards assembling a force in their rear in Andalusia, which must not be dispersed? We hear of the enemy having been cut up in the Sierra de la Ronde, and no doubt their evacuation of Malaga, has been produced by the conviction of their having too widely extended their line. Romana, having forced the French to abandon Merida and Taffoa, has advanced to St. Olalla, directly in their rear."

"Some letters from Cadiz of the 31st mention, that Romana's and Ballasteros's force is followed by a combined British and Portuguese one, and that a general attack is meditated upon the enemy Meanwhile we hear of the French having advanced with 25,000 men against Valencia. Valencia, however, is said to have driven them back with signal loss.

THE COURIER,—APRIL 21.

"The last accounts from Spain left the military operations in such a state, that it is probable we shall hear by the next arrival of a battle having been fought, or the French having withdrawn the troops from the coast opposite Cadiz, in order to prevent their retreat to La Mancha being cut off. Romana is advancing upon Seville; and it is even said the French are driven out of the Town. The British & Portuguese are also commencing offensive operations, are advancing to Cuidad Rodrigo, where the

French are posted, and where a battle was daily expected."

THE COURIER,—April 23.

We received this morning Portuguese Papers of the 7th instant. The advanced guard of the English army is said to be at St. Felicis. The French have concentrated their force at Salamanca. One article, however, from Castello Rodrigo, asserts that they are marching to Madrid, in consequence of a severe defeat sustained in Andalusia.

ELVAS,—March 31.

Intelligence has been received that Ballesteros attacked and defeated the French, and took 400 Prisoners. It is added that the remains of the French division which was engaged in that action are surrounded by Ballesteros and Castenos.

OPORTO,—April 7.

The tidings lately received from all parts are of the most favourable description. The French every where meet with the most vigorous resistance and the paritos situation in which they are placed, is no doubt, the cause of that discouragement which at present occasion the numerous desertions of their Troops employed in Spain.

The reanimation of public spirit in Spain, and the adoption of the only system which can save the Peninsula, and which consists in the closest connexion with our Allies, and a boundless confidence in their generous and tried friendship, will prove the most destructive to the enemy, as his efforts are generally to sow discord and suspicion among the nations which he wishes to oppress.

THE COURIER,—April 24.

A mail from Lisbon arrived this morning with accounts to the 12th Inst. Lord Wellington's head quarters are still at Visesa. Ballesteros' division has reached Ronguillo, from whence a notification was sent to the magistrates of Seville to prepare so many rations for his troops, which would arrive there the next day (the 2d). Junot has advanced with 10 or 12,000 men, to Astorga which he has invested, Joseph Bonaparte left Malago in great haste, in consequence of the recapture by the Patriots of Ronda, Osuna, and Marbella.

BADAJOZ,—April 4.

Letter are this moment received from Seville of the 30th ult. which contain the following intelligence. "In this capital and its suburbs more than 2000 French have met their fate."

CADIZ,—March 22.

The head quarters of the army have been removed to the Royal Isle of Lion; the enemy is still working at the entrenched camp in the vicinity of the Castle of St. Catherine, it forms a square with several sallid parts in ports. It is reported that 900 French, who effected their escape from Landa, have fallen victims to the noble fury of the intrepid patriots. Marbella, Ronda and Osuna are free, and their recapture offers invaluable advantage to destroy the enemy, who full of terror is flying in every direction. The intended King left Malaga on the 13th. The superior Junta of Government has published an account, by which it appears, that the gallant and intrepid patriots, whose flying parties keep the enemy in a continual state of alarm solely attacked and destroyed a considerable detachment of the enemys troops, on the road leading from O'Calla to Ronguillo.

BADAJOZ,—April 6.

Gen. Ballasteros has transmitted the following report to His Excellency the Marquis Romana.

"Most Excellent Sir,

On the 24th ult. after the first division of Estremadura had formed a junction with me, I determined to attack the enemy in St. Olalla, I marched in different columns: one of which put itself in motion on the 24th at night, and the other on the 25th at break of day, but the weather being so tempestuous, that I found myself obliged, at two in the morning, to suspend the march. At eight the weather clearing up a little, I put my corps in motion again for St. Olalla, where I arrived at half past two, and learned that the enemy had marched at seven o'clock, for Ronguillo, with a force composed of 2500 foot and 500 horse. Being desirous to come up with him, I arrived at Ronguillo the same evening and began to harrass the French.

The three flying parties, commanded by Don Felix Vellamit, Don Lauz Cavol, and Don Jaime Botler, opened their fire at 10 o'clock at night, and continued it until six in the morning when I arrived at 9 o'clock, the fire having continued without intermission, it evidently appeared the enemy began to retreat. Being closely pursued as far as Rio Nuilla, he halted and engaged our advanced parties, which being supported by the Regiment of Congar, commanded by Lieut. Colonel P. P. Deger (the Colonel having the command of a column) and other detachments of different corps, which fought in a line for 3 hours together, with the utmost intrepidity and valour, they kept their ground and the enemy found it impossible to regain one inch of the territory which has just been relieved from his scourge. In this state of things, I discontinued the pursuit, because my troops stood much in need of foot, and of some repose. The ground gained by hard fighting, is still in our power, and I did not retrograde an inch. All the troops under my command are in the highest spirits, worthy of the Spanish name, and continually desirous to engage the enemy, whose loss in the above engagement was considerable. Brigadier General Don J. S. de Contrass Commander in Chief of the first division of Estramadura, contributed much to the success of our operations, by the prudence and energy he displayed on the occasion, and which are worthy of the highest praise. F. BALLASTEROS.

Ronguillo, March 27, 1810.

THE COURIER,—April 26.

Paris, April 14.

In virtue of a decision of his Majesty the Emperor and King, the States of Rome will form the 30th Military division of the Empire.

Morlaix, April 12.

Two English Commissaries landed here yesterday. Their mission, which is said to relate to an exchange of prisoners, has caused great joy in this place. They will set off to-morrow for Paris.

Naples, April 6.

The English on the 22d of last month, disembarked from 3 to 4000 men on the Isle St. Maure, near Corfu, in the Ionian Sea:—the small garrison, after having killed more than 300 of the enemy has been obliged to shut itself up in the Fort, to which the English will in all probability lay siege.

On the 26th of the same month, the English a second time attempted to burn the town of Reggio, in Calabria, under the pretence of preventing it from being an asylum to the privateers, which destroy their Commerce: but this second attempt has proved more abortive than the first, for altho' they were enabled to form some batteries, these were answered by so well directed a fire, that they were shamefully forced to go away.

Trieste, March 30.

Yesterday an enemy's boat having approached Umago, the Inhabitants fired upon her, and forced her to sheer off; but an hour after, she re-appeared with a ship and a brig, from which there landed 76 men, who pillaged every house, burnt the public records, carried off one boat, and burnt from 8 to 10 others. The National Guard with a company of the 79th French Regiment, hastened to the relief of the place. On seeing them, the Marauders re-embarked, carrying with them 8 of the Inhabitants, because they had not been able to pay a contribution of 10,000 Dollars.

Rovigno, March 22.

We this morning had the mortification to see the English take possession of 30 of our fishing boats, which had gone 5 miles from the harbour to fish for Sardinias. The English kept all the fishing tackle, sunk the boats, and sent ashore in some skiffs, the poor fishermen, and the hostages taken at Umago, with the exception of the Chief Officer of health.

Vienna, April 4.

By an Extraordinary occasion, we have received intelligence from London, dated the 17th ult. from which it appears, that, the preceding evening, dispatches had arrived from Paris, containing overtures of Peace. If the English Ministers are inclined to listen to those proposals our Minister of State, Count Metternich, will, in that event, proceed from Paris to London, and represent his Majesty the Emperor of Austria as Mediator.

SPANISH PAPERS.

Extract of a Letter from Cadiz, April 7th.

"It gives me much satisfaction to advise you, that we every day feel more confident of success, and of completely repelling the enemy.

"Cadiz, April 7.

"On the 31st of March, a Ship arrived here from Valencia and Villanagossa, the Master of which, G. Gonzalis, states, that the French occupied Marviedro, the suburbs of Valencia, with a considerable force, amounting to 17,000 men, but that on the 11th of last month, they left it in a very precipitate manner, marching in the direction of Arragon, and were pursued by a considerable number of our Troops, and armed peasants, who retook in Marviedro, all the booty made by the French, and inflicted on him very severe losses; he adds, that General Corro took with him 358 prisoners, all either Members of the Junta, or inhabitants of Valencia.

The Master of a Ship arrived from Alicant, and Carthagena, confirms the above statement, with regard to Valencia, and adds, that the head quarters of Gen. Blake were in Orshueta, and one division of his Army in Lucca, to succour Valencia in case of need.

EXTRAORDINARY CADIZ GAZETTE, APRIL 1st.

Copy of a Report from the Governor of Ciudad Rodrigo, to the General in Chief of the Army of the left

Most Excellent Sir,

The night before last, between the 19th and 20th March, the Enemy 1500 strong, attacked the postion of the English in Barba de Peurco, where was also a party of 40 foot and 16 horses detached from this place.—At first the English advanced posts were driven in on all points, and the French pushed on as far as Arribes, but the main English body, soon formed the line, and compelled the enemy to make a precipitate retreat. The English covered themselves with glory, and displayed, during the action, a regularity of movements, intrepidity and valour, of which my Officers who shared in the action speak in terms of the highest admiration and praise. Altho' this force hardly amounted to one fourth of the French corps, which formed the attack, the latter was completely routed with considerable loss.

(Signed) Andrew De Heriarte.

24th March, 1810.

VALENCIA,—April 2.

On the 5th of last month the enemy appeared before the Walls of this Capital, and on the 6th they occupied the suburbs of Marviedro, the college of Pius 5th. the Royal Palace, and Zaidia, all situated without the Walls of this city, and on the other side of the River: and on the night between the 10th and 11th ult. they moved off in a very precipitate manner. During the time they were before our Walls, they committed many robberies and murders with neighbouring plains, but undertook nothing of moment against this city.

The Inhabitants of the environs joined by thousands, in flying parties, the large number of which, probably, induced the enemy to retreat. In Castilian de la Plana, and Villa Real, were 300 of the enemy's foot, and 200 horse; but only 80 of the former, and 120 of the latter came away; the enemy's loss in other places was equally considerable. He is most vigorously pursued We this day expect 300 Prisoners and 200 more, with an Howitzer, taken in Villa Campo.

The last accounts from Valencia, relate a very sanguinary action, in which our troops manifested all the valour and intrepidity of their brave Chief General O'Donnell. The enemy were intrenched in Vich, and received our troops with a brisk fire of Artillery. Our troops advanced with great gallantry, and the action became destructive and obstinate. We remain in our former positions, and our loss has been of some consideration, but that of the enemy, far from being inferior, we believe greatly exceed it, as both our Infantry and Cavalry advanced boldly to the very mouths of the Cannon. General O'Donnell, pursuing the true tactics which ought to be employed against the French, was preparing for a second action to dislodge them, and deprive them of all hope, not only of making any progress but even of obtaining any risk

Gazette de Commercio de Cadiz, April 6.

LONDON,—Thursday, April 26.

A Mail from Cadiz arrived this morning—Cadiz and the Isle of Leon are at tranquil as if the enemy were not near them. No attempts have been made against them, nor does it appear that the French force is encreasing in that quarter with a view to any more vigorous operations. Of the events in Andalusia, respecting which the public mind is naturally anxious, on account of the movements of Ballasteros's Army and its contiguity to Seville, the Mail brings no accounts, nor indeed did we expect any. Cadiz has no communication with Andalusia, nor with any part of Spain that is in the occupation of the enemy. It is only by the Lisbon Mail that we receive intelligenee from Andalusia. The Cadiz letters however confirms the account of the precipitate retreat of the French from Valencia. They had on the 4th and 5th of the last month pushed a force of about 17,000 men to the very suburbs of the Town. But without making any serious attack upon it, they retired on the 11th and took the direction of Arragon, General Blake was at that time advancing to the assistance of Valencia.

In Catalonia, General O'Donnell continues to deserve the character of an active and enterprizing General. He has made an attack upon the entrenched position at Virch, but it did not succeed; He was preparing however, for another attack. We have not space to recapitulate the different partial actions which the Patriots have with straggling parties and detachments of the enemy. In this desultory warfare the Spaniards seem particularly skilful, and it appears to be most harrassing and destructive to the enemy.

It is not easy to account for the diminished vigour with which the French have carried on their operations in Spain for some time past. Bonaparte has no other object upon the Continent, to occupy his troops, and though "he is married and cant come" himself, yet he has Generals of consummate talents, and an immense Military force. Some time ago it was announced that Bertheir was to direct the War in Spain: but we find him enjoying the fetes at Paris, or partaking of the amusements at Compeigne In this pause or suspension of vigorous operations, the Spaniards have had time to recover from the Alarm into which they were thrown, by the easy passage which the French effected over the Sierra de la Ronda, to rally their troops, to regain their spirits, to increase their number and to improve their discipline.

The French papers mention our having effected a landing upon the Isle of St. Manie, near Corfu, and our having driven the garrison into the Fort, to which it was expected we should lay siege. We have also landed at Umago, near Trieste. An attempt to burn the town of Reggio, in Calabria, is said to have failed.

Sir T. Orde expressed his disapprobation of Sir Francis Burdett's conduct.

Mr. Wilberforce was still impressed with the propriety of the course he pursued on the former occasion in voting for the reprimand. He believed it would have made a much different impression upon the hon. Baronet than was made by the committal to the Tower. He had seen an elevated character approach to that bar in order to be reprimanded, with great apparent levity, but he soon saw him so humbled by the commanding and impressive censure of the Chair, that he departed lowered, depressed, and penitent. He did think that the amendment of the Chancellor of the Exchequer could be so modified, as to remove the objections which were entertained to the term "aggravation."

Mr. Boyle defended Ministers from the aspersion of their opponents. It was most mischievous, in his opinion, to attribute all the calamities, as they were called, of the late riot s proceedings to their misconduct, rather than to th Jacobinical spirit, which had so recently manifested it.

The question was lou called for, and strangers were excluded.

After strangers had been excluded from the Gallery, the question of adjournment was not pressed to a division. Before we were re-admitted, Mr. Perceval had proposed his Resolution of Censure upon the Letter of Sir F. Burdett to the Speaker of the House of Commons, which stated the said Letters to be an aggravation of the former offence committed by the Hon. Baronet. Mr. Perceval added, if he could thereby insure unanimity, he would withdraw the words of Reference to former proceedings. To which we understand Mr. Whitbread to have said, that he could not agree to the Resolution with those words; because, having contended, that no offence had been mitted by the Letter and Argument laid upon the table by the Member for Somersetshire, he could not say that had been aggravated, which, in his opinion, had never existed. He was ready to admit, that the Letter to the Speaker was a high breach of the privileges of the House. Whatever doubt might be entertained of the legality of the commitment of G. Jones, or of the warrant against Sir F. Burdett, or of the expediency of of resorting to either of these measures, there could be no doubt that this was a case in which the House was aggrieved, and where redress could not be sought elsewhere; the House must, of necessity, take cognizance of it itself. It had been objected to him and others, in the course of the night's debate, that they had grown confident respecting the mode of executing the warrant, from their knowledge of the event: to this he would answer for one, he had expressed his opinion upon the force of the Speaker's warrant, if issued, upon proper grounds, in a conversation he had held with the Serjeant at Arms, whom he accidentally met, before that Officer had ever been at the House of Sir Francis Burdett at all. Upon the question having been then proposed to him, how he would act in such case? he had said he would immediately wait upon Sir F. Burdett, and ask him how he intended to conduct himself; if he intended to go voluntarily, that the utmost courtesy as to the mode should be used; if he wished for a nominal force, for the purpose of establishing his principle and maintaining his action, it might be instantly applied without difficulty or molestation; if he would not yield except to actual force, the Serjeant should forthwith collect such a force as would overpower him, and render resistance hopeless. The honour of Sir Francis Burdett had misled the Serjeant into a supposition, that he would accompany him to the Tower the next morning; nor was the Serjeant to blame for having so conceived of the intentions of Sir Francis Burdett; but it was too much to say that Sir Francis Burdett had broke his word with the Serjeant. Upon the whole, Mr. Whitbread said, he was willing to adopt any Parliamentary phrase, however strong, to characterise the letter addressed to the Speaker, provided no term of reference to any former proceeding was inserted; for the letter itself he thought exceedingly ill composed, and highly offensive.

Mr. Ponsonby stated to the House, that he entirely concurred in the sentiments which had been expressed by the Hon Member (Mr. Lyttleton), and that he was of opinion, that if Sir Francis Burdett was expelled the House, the Electors of Westminster, in consequence of his late conduct, would not re-elect him.

The Solicitor Gen. for Scotland was desirous of retaining the original words.

Mr. Whitbread could not consent to the word aggravation, and proposed "flagrant," as a parliamentary word, and at the same time a word sufficiently strong; and that the expression should be, "flagrant breach of privileges of the House."

Mr. Tierney wished for an unanimous decision, which he thought might be obtained if the Chancellor of the Exchequer would make interest with the Solicitor General for Scotland to give up the word "aggravation."

Mr. Wilberforce thought the mode proposed by the Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Whitbread) would be a more marked expression of the sense of the House than the ret... nce proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Owen was of the same opinion.

Mr. Adam also expressed a similar opinion.

Mr. Giles thought the House should pass a substantive condemnation of the letter without the words of reference.

The Solicitor Gen. for Scotland disclaimed any wish pertinaciously to insist upon his opinion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was extremely desirous of unanimity upon this occasion, and wished therefore to adopt the suggestion of the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Whitbread). In order, however, that it might not apper on the journals that the original words relative to aggravation had been left out, he requested he might be allowed to propose the words suggested by the Hon. Gentelman (Mr. Whitbread), as a part of the original motion.

Mr. Whitbread consented.

The Speaker requested to be informed of the wish of the House, as to whether the letter of Sir Francis Burdett should be entered upon the journals, observing that there were precedents both ways, and that it was entirely optional with the House

It appearing to be the general sentiment, that the Letter should not be inserted on the Journals, the Speaker said he would give directions accordingly.

It being also understood that the Amendments moved should not appear on the Journals, the Speaker said he [illegible] e directions accordingly, and the question [illegible] an original motion, "That the said Letter [illegible] id flagrant breach of the Privileges of this [illegible] it appearing by the Report of the Serjeant, [illegible] Warrant for the committal of Sir Francis [illegible] the Tower has been executed, this House [illegible] nk it necessary to proceed further in the busi[illegible]

This motion was agreed to *nemine contradicente*.

The other Orders of the Day were disposed of, and the House adjourned at half past One o'clock.

[TH]E WESTMINSTER MEETING,—April 18, 1810.

The following is a more particular account of the proceedings of this Meeting than we were enabled to give yesterday.

Either in point of number or apparent ardour of feeling this meeting has certainly had no parallel within our recollection, or even in the records of history. The whole of the immense square of Palace-yard was literally filled; there could not, indeed, have been less than 20,000 persons present, the majority of whom wore in their hats placards, upon which were inscribed "The King, the Laws, and Burdett." Along the sides of the square were coaches filled with ladies and gentlemen, among whom were a number of Fashionables and Members of both Houses of Parliament. The windows of all the houses within view were also crowded. A temporary hustings was erected opposite the King's Arms tavern. About half after twelve o'clock the High Bailiff made his appearance accompanied by Lord Cochrane, Mr. Wardle, Mr. Sturch, Mr Wishart, and other respectable Electors. Their appearance was saluted by acclamations of applause. The High Bailiff having announced the object of the Meeting, which he observed he felt it his duty to convene in compliance with the requisition of nearly 2,000 Electors

Mr. Sturch then came forward to move certain resolutions. It was unnecessary for him to dwell at much length upon the loss which the City of Westminster had experienced, in being deprived of a most able and faithful Representative. (*Applause.*) This loss was deeply felt by them all, and no words that he could use could add any thing to the impression which was already on their minds. It became the duty of those who signed the requisition for the present meeting, to examine attentively into all the circumstances attending the case, and connected with the present meeting. It was their opinion at the first, that it would not have been prudent to call the meeting, at an earlier period, as it could hardly be expected that men's minds would then have been cool enough to enter into a calm and deliberate consideration on the subject. It was for that reason that the meeting had not been called sooner. Many of those, however, who signed the requisition, had found it their duty to turn in their minds the resolutions which appeared to them proper to submit to the meeting. These resolutions he would feel it his duty to read to them, & he felt convinced that they would meet with their decided approbation. It was not necessary for him to make many preliminary observations, for the case upon which they were called together was perfectly known and understood by them all. The House of Commons had thought proper to confine, during their pleasure, Sir F. Burdett their representative. He could safely say that a more honest or abler man never appeared as the representative of that city.—(*Loud applause.*) His house had been broken open, and he himself dragged to prison, there to remain during the pleasure of the House. Would that meeting believe that it was for any crime?—(*Oh, no!*) They could only conceive that it was for honestly doing his duty, and nothing more than was his duty. He had resisted as he conceived himself bound to do, what he thought a most arbitrary and unwarrantable stretch of power. Their honored representative certainly possessed a firmness of mind which in the discharge of his duty, was not to be shaken (*applause*); but still it would be right in them to shew him that he had every support which their entire approbation and warm affection could give him. When the arm of power had been stretched to such an unwarrantable & unprecedented lenght, it was necessary to interpose whatever shield the Constitution allowed the people, to protect their rights on the person of their represeentative. He trusted that the resolutions he had to submit would be considered perfectly legal, constitutional, and honorable. He hoped and confidently trusted, that the citizens would not, by the slightest irregularity, afford a handle to their bitter enemies. He trusted they would ever continue to press upon the Parliament the necessity of such a parliamentary reform as would give them the substance, and not the shadow merely, of representation; and that the time would come when the people would be fairly represented in the Commons House; when no more money would be taken out of the pockets of the people than was absolutely necessary; and when the money that was raised would be expended with economy. Considering the harmony which had usually prevailed at their meetings, it was a most unnecessary parade of military strength, and an useless insult offered to the Electors of Westminster, for Government to pretend to suppose that the peace of the country was likely to be violated, by their meeting in the regular and constitutional manner, to complain of grievances. This was among the number of insults which were daily offered the public feelings; and he was convinced that their peaceful conduct on the present day would shew the folly of the preparations of Government. After many other general observations, he concluded by moving the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That we most highly approve of Sir Francis Burdett's Letter to us, his Constituents; the subject being of the utmost importance, and the argument incontrovertible.

That Sir Francis Burdett's conduct in calling upon the Civil Power for the protection of his house against a military force, was dictated by prudence, knowledge of, and confidence in, the laws of his Country.

That the House of Commons be called upon to restore to us our beloved Representative, and to co-operate immediately with him in his endeavours to procure a fair representation of the people in Parliament.

That the Petition now read be adopted; that it be signed by the High Bailiff and 25 Electors, and delivered to our remaining Representative, the Right Hon. Lord Cochrane, to be by him presented to the House of Commons.

That a letter be addressed to Sir F. Burdett, expressing our full and entire approbation of the whole and every part of his conduct as a Member of Parliament.

That the letter now read be adopted; that it be signed by 25 Electors, in the name of this Meeting, and that the High Bailiff be requested to present the same to Sir F. Burdett.

That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to our worthy Representative, the Right Honorable Lord Cochrane, for his support of Sir F. Burdett during the present arduous struggle.

That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to those independent Members of the House of Commons who have supported the rights of the people.

That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to Arthur Morris, Esq. High Bailiff, for his ready compliance with the Requisition of the Electors, and for his able and impartial conduct in the Chair.

Upon moving the first resolution,

Mr. Wishart offered himself to second it. He hoped that the importance of the occasion would plead his apology for submitting a few observations. According to our constitution, he remarked that the King had his prerogative, the two Houses of Parliament their privileges, and the People their rights, each of which it was the duty of those who wished to maintain the constitution to uphold. The rights of the people had, however, been so grossly violated by the transaction which gave rise to this Meeting, that it became incumbent upon that and every other popular assemblage to leave no effort untried for the attainment of redress. Indeed, he must feel himself quite ignorant of the principles of the constitution, if it were consistent with those principles to have the beloved, the honest, the intrepid representative of that meeting forcibly dragged from his home, & committed to a prison, for vindicating the rights of personal freedom, for animadverting, in a letter to his constituents, upon the imprisonment of an Englishman without trial. This was not, it would be recollected, the first time in which the House of Commons had manifested a disposition to usurp authority, and to rise above the precepts of the law. At the beginning of the last century, they attempted to interrupt a civil suit instituted against one of their Members renouncing all those as guilty of a breach of privilege who should presume to promote that suit. But when their Speaker appeared before Chief Justice Holt, to assert their illegitimate claim, that venerable Judge told him, that if he had the whole House in his belly, he would commit him to prison in five minutes if he did not depart from that Court, where it was his duty to administer justice according to law. The Speaker and his attendants, therefore, immediately withdrew. And let us hope, exclaimed Mr Wishart, that we have yet in England judge capable of acting from the pure and elevated motives which influenced the conduct of Holt, as tenacious as he was of the good opinion of his contemporaries and of posterity—and who like him will repel with dignity and derision those who dare to invade the laws of the country—(*Loud applauses.*) He would not be understood at all disposed to interfere with the just privileges of the House of Commons, nor did he think any part of his countrymen would countenance such a disposition, provided those privileges, which this House possessed for its protection against arbitrary Ministers, were not in subserviency to the wish of such Ministers, perverted into weapons of attack against the people—(*Applauses.*) If the House of Commons claimed and used those privileges only which were essential to the legitimate object and proper conduct of their deliberation for the public benefit, no one would be justified in complaining. If they employed their power only to remove obstructions, to prevent the interruption of their proceedings; if, for instance, they had sent to prison a county Member, who had lately acted with so much rudeness and impropriety among them, not a murmur would have been heard; but they treated with lenity that which was obviously wrong & offensive, while they fastened their severity upon a mere argumentative discussion. But this was not all.—Mr. Reeve published a pamphlet, in which he stated that both Houses of Parliament might be abolished without injury—That the constitution in fact might be subverted, provided the Monarchy remained, and all would go on well. For this Extraordinary publication Mr. Reeve was brought before that House, but he was afforded the chance of a fair trial by having his case referred to the Attorney General and a jury of his country. This Mr. Reeve was acquitted, and Sir Francis Burdett was sent to the Tower without any trial. Thus, while the case of a professed foe of the constitution was referred to law, Sir Francis Burdett was sent to prison against the law, merely for asserting the best principles of that constitution. But he did not think the committal of Sir Francis Burdett arose out of the publication of that letter, which formed the ostensible ground of complaint.—No—it was the consequence of the uniform tenor of the worthy Baronet's life it was a punishment inflicted upon him for his active exertions in favour of liberty—for his indefatigable firmness and integrity in the cause of the people. The late publication and conduct of the worthy Baronet was, in fact, but a plea, or apology, of which those enemies, whom his virtue provoked, gladly availed themselves to subject him to persecution. Indeed, the conduct of the House of Commons towards this truly excellent character was sufficient, if no other evidence existed, to convince every candid man of the necessity which called for reform. But how various and how strong was the evidence of that necessity which had occurred of late years in this country. When it was recollected that a private individual was condemned to 18 months imprisonment for attempting corruptly to obtain a seat in the House of Commons, while a Minister (Lord Castlereagh) was acquitted of the same offence, under aggravated circumstances, merely in consequence of the notoriety of the crime, who could doubt of the necessity of Reform? But the reasons were glaring which called for this Reform. How lamentable was it that while the people had so much occasion to communicate with their Sovereign, they were utterly precluded from that communication; that probably his Majesty knew nothing of the last Petition addressed to him from that Meeting. Thus was the old and wholesome practice of the constitution set aside, and the people being obliged to commit to the hands of those very Ministers of whom they had reason to complain, the Petitions containing those complaints, instead of presenting them to the Sovereign, according to ancient custom, they were deprived of all chance of redress. But such grievances could only be remedied by reform.—*Applause.*

The Resolutions being agreed to, the following Letter to Sir Francis Burdett, was also read and agreed to; as was the Petition to the House of Commons, for which see our report of the Debate.

"Sir—We nominated you to be Representative without your knowledge, and we elected you without your interference. We were confident that you would perform the duties of a Representative in Parliament with ability and fidelity. In every respect you have not only fulfilled, but exceeded our expectations. We derive the utmost satisfaction from having pointed out to the nation the way to be fairly represented. Had it been possible that our example could have been followed and a proper representation thereby produced, the scenes we have lately witnessed would not have disgraced our Country.

"We understood the nobleness of your mind, and were confident that you would not descend to barter your trust for a place under Government, nor be the partisan or leader of those who support or reject measures, as they happen to be proposed on this or that side of the House.

"We feel the indignity that has been offered to you, but we are not surprised to find, that when every excuse is made for public delinquents, that the utmost rigour is exercised against him who pleads for the Ancient and Constitutional Rights of the People.

"You nobly stept forward in defence of a fellow subject unjustly imprisoned, and you questioned, with great ability and knowledge of the laws, the warrant issued upon that occasion; the House of Commons have answered your argument by breaking into your House with a military force, seizing your person, and conveying you by a large body of troops to the Tower.

"Your distinction between privileges and power remains unaltered; the privileges of the House of Commons are for the protection, not for the destruction of the people.

"We have resolved to remonstrate with the House of Commons on the outrages committed under their orders, and to call upon them to restore you to your seat in Parliament which the present state of the Country renders more than ever necessary for the furtherance of your and our object, a reform and representation in that House.

"While so many Members are collected together by means which it is not necessary for us to describe, we cannot but apprehend the greatest apprehensions for the remainder of our liberties; and the employment of a military force against one of their own body, is but a sad presage of what may be expected by those who like you have the courage to stand forward in defence of the Rights of the People.

"When we reflect on your generous exertions to destroy the horrors of secret and solitary confinement; to mitigate the severity of punishment in the Army; to prevent the cashiering of its Officers without cause assigned; to restore for the comfort of the wounded soldier, the public property conveyed by a job to a private individual; to prevent the extension of the barrack system, the obvious effect of which is to separate the soldier from the citizen; to prevent the introduction of foreign troops; to bring to light an atrocious act of tyranny, by which a British sailor was left to perish on a barren rock; and above all, your unremitted exertions to obtain a full, fair and free representation of the People in Parliament, when we reflect on the firmness, the unshaken constancy which you have invariably shewn "in evil report and good report," we are eager to express the sentiments of gratitude and attachment to you with which we are impressed, and we are convinced that those sentiments are not only felt by the inhabitants of this city, but by every person throughout the land who is not interested in the continuance of public abuses.

(Signed, &c. &c.)

Upon the motion of thanks to Lord Cochrane being adopted, the Noble Lord stood forward and after acclamations with which he was received was concluded, the Noble Lord addressed the meeting as follows.

Electors of Westminster, I offer myself to your notice at this most important moment, although not embrassed in sentiment yet struggling with feelings, in the expression of which I almost find myself overpowered. I can and do most freely sympathize with you in reflecting upon the serious subject which has this day convened us together. In reflecting how by the iron hand of power, stretched to its utmost bound, a fellow subject has been dragged from the bosom of his family, and subjected to undefined imprisonment, in ab-

sence not alone of the substantial process of that which constitutes a fair trial, but even without the ordinary forms of the law of the land. *(Hear, hear!)* Such a hardship inflicted upon any subject, must under circumstances be a question for serious alarm, but how much more aggravated in its consequences,—how much more to be regretted, by the people of this great city, when we consider it has been inflicted upon him who so deservedly stands high in our estimation? Upon that man of whom it may be truly spoken, that he dares to be honest at the worst of times *(Hear, hear!)* I have to hope that the constitutional protest of the people of this empire against such a stretch, will prevent its being considered as a precedent for, or by any succeeding Parliament. I trust it will not be deemed unreasonable in me to advert to a circumstance, upon which I was intentionally misrepresented. It did appear from the report of some observations of mine upon the letter and arguments of Sir Francis Burdett, that I ventured to condemn some of them as irrelevant and unnecessary, and I of course was concluded to have reprobated it, so far as such terms applied to have reprobated it, so far as such terms applied to a particular part of those documents. What I did say, I now repeat, I did think that some of these expressions would be only inapplicable but ill deserved, if they were directed to the proceedings of a House of Commons, which had more consulted the conscientious discharge of its duties, than the idle affectation of supporting dignity by the exercise of a severe controul against the people. But how was it possible that I could think there existed in the present instance the regard which such an assembly should feel for its character? Was it possible for any unprejudiced man to think thus of that House, which, upon the decision of the late Inquiry into the Expedition of Walcheren could bring itself to vote that the policy of such Expedition was proper, and that the retention of it after the destruction of so many thousands of gallant men, was not alone wholly free from blame, but was actually justifiable *(hear, hear!)* When I received such a decision, and was engaged in considering its exercise of privileges in the present case, did I not think justly, when I stated that the House of Commons would best consult its dignity by conscientiously discharging its duties to the country, rather than by an attempt to retain by strong acts of assumed privilege the popular communication upon its actions. There are privileges which that House most necessarily ought to possess, for the full and free performance of its trust; amongst these the power of commitment ought in some cases to be allowed, but such power should of all others be limited and defined. I do think it right that the House should be vested with an authority of committing for offences affecting its privileges, where such offences are not punished by the law of the land. But where the law can take cognizance of such offences, I do hold it as unconstitutional that the trial & punishment of them should be taken from those courts of competent jurisdiction, where the process is calculated to correct guilt & to protect innocence *(hear, hear!)* by the mere stretch of arbitrary power. I hold it that it is impossible for any tribunal to decide justly upon the presumed criminality of the accused, where the party who accused has a power to pronounce judgment, where there is no oath administered either to the court or witnesses, and where to the individual arrainged, the power and opportunity of being heard in his defence is denied. *(hear, hear!)*—Such a stretch of power was not only in defiance of the positive enactness of our law, but was hostile to those fundamental principles which are the basis of all contracts by which communities are bound. But in the present case there was a most unconstitutional aggravation. I allude to the calling out military force to support the Serjeant at Arms in breaking into the house of Sir Francis Burdett. Why were the military so unnecessarily paraded through the streets? Why was the house of my Honorable Colleague so beset? It could be for no other purpose, but intimidation. As for any violence that could justify such a proceeding, I, having been an eye witness, can positively state there was not any improper conduct, more than must be expected from a crowd of people upon any ordinary occasion. But I most particularly object to the manner in which that warrant was executed. Such execution in my belief was a violation of the rights of the individual, and of the dignity of the House of Commons. It forced the house of the Hon. Baronet in a manner the most extraordinary, and called to the exercise of its own authority the assistance of a military force. It had been stated by the systematic opposers of Ministers in Parliament, that they were culpable in not calling in the military force for the execution of that warrant at a much earlier period. That remissness constitutes in my opinion, as far as it goes, praise, that for two days they respected the constitutional rights of the people, which it must be in the recollection of the country for ever that their opposers, the champions of public freedom, would not, if they had power, respect even for an hour *(Hear, hear!)* The condemnation of Ministers upon this point is, that they had not persevered in their original resolution, that upon the third day they resorted to that which was most truly illegal. Their worthy Representative (Sir F. Burdett) had always made the most strenuous exertions to detect corruption, wherever it might conceal itself. That great measure of which he had been the powerful advocate, a Parliamentary Reform, was in his opinion so absolutely necessary, that he felt convinced that if it was not speedily obtained, and the necessary expences of the war retrenched, this country must fall like other nations, before that power which has now subjugated Europe: He had often heard that this country was perfectly safe from all attacks by the superiority of its naval force. He would declare to God, that he was not of that opinion. He was well informed that we had not now in our dock yards timber enough for the common repairs of our Navy. In Plymouth there was not a supply for more than six weeks; and he understood there was not sufficient to build one half of a 74, gun ship. Now, when it was considered, that we were cut off from all supplies from the Continent of Europe, & that our supplies from Canada and Nova Scotia depended on no firmer tenure than the precarious wisdom of our Councils, he thought that even our Navy was in an alarming situation, from the want of the means to repair or build ships. He then stated, from the papers presented to the House, that the number of British Seamen employed in our trade to Europe was 16,000, whereas the foreign seamen amounted to 29,100. The English ships employed in the trade amounted to 2000, while the foreign ships exceeded 4000. After some farther observations, he concluded, by giving his opinion, that a Parliamentary Reform was absolutely necessary; and that if the people were but unanimous, they must obtain it.—*(Applause)*

Mr. Wardle next presented himself to the meeting, and he was received with loud and repeated acclamations. He began by observing, that it was almost unnecessary for him to say, that he agreed in the sentiments expressed by his Noble Friend, and heartily concurred in the truth and propriety of the Resolutions they had just acceded to. He joined with them in all their feelings towards their honest and incorrupt Representative, Sir Francis Burdett and avowed, that he esteemed it the glory of his life to be enabled to call that honorable man his friend. *(Applause.)* He had read with all the attention that was due to it, the letter addressed by Sir Francis to his Constituents, and upon the maturest deliberation, he could look upon it in no other light than that of an able and fair discussion upon a great constitutional question, it appeared to him to be any thing rather than a libel. In that letter there was one expression that had been much insisted upon in the course of the discussion upon it, as most offensive and libellous—it was that passage in which the Speaker's Warrant was described as a thing *sui generis*, now, in order to shew that this assertion was not altogether so unfounded as had been pretended, and as nothing had as yet been said upon that part of the subject, except in the resolutions, he would take the liberty of trespassing upon their attention for a few moments, while he proceeded to trace the progress of this Warrant from the time of its being issued by the Speaker, to that of its being carried into effect. It appeared then that the Speaker after having drawn up his Warrant, presented it to the Serjeant, who proceeded to execute it, but on his arrival at the house of Sir Francis, he stumbles upon the unforeseen obstacle of a closed hall-door *(a laugh)*, how was this formidable barrier to be disposed of. The Serjeant looked at his warrant and then at the door, and could make nothing of either; he found himself at a loss, neither more nor less than what they called *puzzled*, and as in such cases sage advice is desirable, he turns away from the hall-door and proceeds to consult the Speaker—and what does the Speaker? Why he refers to the warrant, and, after due deliberation, finds himself just as much *puzzled* as the Serjeant had been *(a laugh)*: but there was to be another *puzzle*—the Speaker having advised the Serjeant to consult the Magistrates, away goes the Serjeant to the Bow street Officers, but they under stood too well the nature of a legal warrant to be able to make any thing of an instrument with which they were so wholly unacquainted, & so the Bow street Officers being as much *puzzled*, as either the Serjeant or the Speaker himself refused to give any advice at all upon the subject *(a laugh)*; they understood the laws of the land, but they did not pretend to the knowledge of a Speaker's warrant. But there was to be yet another *puzzle* *(a laugh)*, and it was fated that this all potent and undisputed instrument of power, that had puzzled the Serjeant, the Speaker, and the Bow-street Magistrates, was to puzzle no less than a Cabinet Council. *(Laughter.)* The Serjeant in his distress turns from Bow-street to the grave collected wisdom of the Government, where all the first men of the state, the learned, the mighty, and the wise, were assembled together in Council, the Lord High Chancellor himself, and to crown all, the *unheard-of* talents of the *Wise Man of the East.* With all this accession of wisdom, what did this great Council of State, in order to solve the puzzle? Why, they resolved upon calling in the Attorney-General to help them. As soon as the Cabinet Council had resolved themselves puzzled, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, himself a lawyer, advises the Serjeant to ask advice of the Attorney-General—just as all the others had, after grave deliberations, had advised him to take advice of somebody else. Well then, the unfortunate paper, after travelling so far to no purpose, now that it was before the Attorney-General, might be thought to be in sight of land—accordingly the Attorney-General bears down upon it with the whole weight of his legal knowledge, & deliberating, and revolving, this great Law Officer gives it as his opinion and advice, that the Serjeant should lay a state of the case before him, the Attorney-General. *(Laughter)*. So much for this plain and explicit piece of paper, so paramount, intelligible, and indisputable, though it puzzled the Serjeant who was to execute it, the Speaker, who issued it, the Civil Authority that was to enforce it, the Privy Council that sanctioned it, and the Attorney-General that was to explain it. *(Applauses)*. But after Puzzling so many there remained one party yet to be puzzled, and that was, a British Jury. It perhaps remained for a British Jury to shew, if not, what it was, for that might be impossible, what it was not. *(Applauses)*. And yet though it had puzzled the knowledge and the wisdom of the State, it was a libel to call it "a thing *sui generis.*" In the name of common sense, what was it? He would not quarrel about words, but was it, or was it not, a thing that nobody could understand! If it was usage, why had it been stated upon all hands that there was no precedent for breaking open outer doors to enforce it? And if it was law, why were all the great Lawyers at such a stand? Why should it prove such a stumbling block to a Government of Lawyers?—He would now beg leave to trouble them with one or two observations one case not yet adverted to. When the case of Mr. Gale Jones was first before the House of Commons, how high and pompous was the language of certain Gentlemen upon the privileges of Parliament—privilege, and nothing but privilege, great because undefined, its obscurity was pleaded as proofs of its authority. The House was the Judge of its own privileges, and no other power whatever had a right to judge, to illustrate, or to circumscribe them.—The House alone could best know and decide upon their own privileges. But how was this tone lowered in the subsequent case of Sir Francis Burdett? Then those mighty privileges, of which the House alone could judge, shifted their ground, and instead of resting upon the undefined discretion of the House itself, a question said to involve them all, is anxiously referred to the decision of the Bow-street Magistrates—*(Laughter and applauses.)*—Without saying more upon the subject of that paper, he would take that opportunity of avowing to his fellow citizens present, that he had from the first affirmed in his place in the House of Commons, that House had no right to commit in cases of libel. It had no right to obtrude with its privilege to provide a remedy where the law of the land had provided one already.—*(Hear!)* What was the language of Littleton? he meant the great Littleton.—*(A laugh)*. Lord Littleton had laid it down, that the dominion of law was the dominion of liberty—but the dominion of privilege indefinite in its meaning, and arbitrary in its exercise, was the worst of tyrannies, in whatever hands it might be placed, was that which might affect in its consequences their liberties, to be put out of discussion because it was not to be understood. Were the liberties of Englishmen to depend upon a mystery, or to fluctuate between the various interpretations the invaders of those liberties thought proper to put upon that mystery? But he must say one word more upon the conduct of one of the two parties that divide that House. —When the house of their Representative was broken open, and he torn by a military force from the bosom of his family and conveyed to the Tower, and when he, in a subsequent letter to the Speaker, firmly adhered to the declaration of those opinions he had all along professed, then came forth that party, whether better known by the name of *The Whigs, The Talent, or The Outs, (laughter)* they would call them which they pleased—but in that moment did those staunch Whigs Come forward and pronounce that to be the time for rallying round the Government—that Government which for so long a time, and so recently those very men had been loading with keen and ceaseless virulence: that Government which they had denounced as incapable and incorrupt; as divided among themselves and distrusted by the country; as the authors of the Scheldt Expedition—of all our disasters and disgraces; that very Government the same Whigs rally round when they go out at the head of an army against———; in their gratitude for this one act was forgotten all the crimes of that Administration—the Copenhagen robbery; the Scheldt Expedition; all, all was forgotten in their common triumph over the man who had the firmness to withstand the torrent of their joint corruption *(applauses)*, Let then their enemies enjoy their triumph; they had dragged their honest Representative from the sanctuary of his own house, and in doing so, they flattered themselves that they had dragged him from the hearts of his constituents. *(Loud cries of no, no! never never!)* Such was their expectations but how miserably have they been disappointed; it was not in the limits of the vaunted privilege of that House to erase from their hearts the memory of their Representative's services. He concluded with exhorting the Electors to avoid every thing that could afford a handle to their enemies, to calumniate their constitutional efforts in favour of Reform as tumultuous and disorderly. *(Applauses.)*

The High Bailiff then retired, when Messrs. Power, Jennings &c. were called on by the Electors, the latter Gentleman came forward, and in a short address, eulogised the conduct and principles of Sir Francis Burdett, and bore testimony to the peaceable disposition of the Electors of Westminster, who had carried on a popular election without the slightest breach of their former firmness, good sense and moderation. The Meeting then peaceably dispersed.